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AN APPEAL TO REASON.

The Constitutional Amendment Discussed in a Very Able and Conservative Manner

BY HON. W. J. LEARY,

Ex-Solicitor of the First District, and Now Chairman of the People's Party of Chowan County, in an Address Issued to the Voters of Chowan County and the State.

To the People of Chowan County, Greeting:

Having been appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Party of Chowan county, and having accepted, trusting that I could help shape the course of political events to the advantage of the masses of the people, and for the good of our county, in whose welfare we are equally interested, it strikes me that the government of the county should be along the lines of the best business methods, which usually control men in the management of their own affairs. The people are the sovereigns, and should look after their own interests and protect every right which they have and not suffer encroachments by any body of politicians or party. In all ages, the masses of the people have suffered from the domination of the classes, and, as I understand the institutions of our country, they are so shaped and formulated as to be a check on the movements of the classes and it goes without denial that we have today from practical tests along this line, the best and most glorious nation on the face of the globe. It is indeed the home of the free and of the brave, and long may it continue to be the ideal government on the face of the earth; but will it be if either class is permitted to dominate the others? I think not. The greatest protection and the most sacred boon of the free-man today is his ballot; with it he is all powerful and can shape proper legislation; but let him be once deprived of this sacred right and I think I can safely prophesy the downfall of our American Institutions and the decline of our nation. I am, and I desire to address thoughtful men, free from foolish prejudice either of party or place, who desire their own welfare and the welfare of our community and the State at large. The politicians may for their own advantage attempt to mislead you from a fair and just consideration of your best interests by appealing to your race prejudices, but I ask you to think twice before acting, and look well to what you do, for it is much easier often time to do things than it is to undo them. We are approaching a campaign which means a great deal to all classes of our people, both white and black, rich and poor. And one of the most important matters for the consideration of the people is the Constitutional Amendment.

In this discussion I want it distinctly understood that I consider that every man is a free man and has a right to vote any ticket he pleases, and for the promotion of such issues as in his honest opinion he deems to be for the best interest of the country. If not, he is a slave to the party lash and no longer a free man, but under the bonds of a political machine and is a mere slave to do the bidding of his political masters—the politicians who are in the saddle and do the bidding. This Constitutional Amendment so much talked about, as I have said, means a great deal to all classes of our people, but more especially to the poor uneducated man, whether he be a white man or a negro, for his right of suffrage depends upon the result of the election. Then think my friends on this most important question. Are you willing to disfranchise your white neighbor in order that the negro may be disfranchised? Are the farmers willing to deprive themselves of the uneducated white man, who composes at least a respectable part of them, as a class and who votes with them and aids them to check adverse legislation? Are they willing thus to give up an element which gives them strength and power, and without which the educated and wealthy classes will have full control? I do not know, but I think not. The politicians will tell you that only the negro will be disfranchised and threaten you with negro domination and a thousand and one ills that you in your sober senses know to be un[illegible]

Now from the information that I have, there are about 60,000 whitevoters in the State who cannot read and write and about 80,000 negro voters and God only knows how many there are who do not read or write the Constitution of this or any other State or government who therefore will be at the mercy of unscrupulous registrars and judges of election. My fellow countrymen are you willing that such conditions shall exist? You have it in your hands. Now take the Constitutional Amendment and read it carefully, especially the 4th and 5th sections, and at a glance you will find that the poor white man cannot vote if he does not pay his poll tax on or before the 1st day of March of the year in which the vote is to be cast. Have you thought of this? And then again, after the year 1908 no one who cannot read or write the Constitution, whether he be black or white, can vote, even if he has paid his poll tax before the 1st day of March if he comes of age after that date.

[illegible] two white boys who are ...ly of 18.. with equal opportunities, the ...rovide and ... other 14 years of age, ...em of county go... they have not negro counties of the ... under the there can never be any ... the 14 the white people shall always ... and complete control of county year State.

We denounce the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for passing an election law, every provision of which is care-

spirit he has been forced by stern circumstances to surrender his opportunities for self-training and culture to take care of his old and dependent father and mother and perhaps younger members of the family.

As I have suggested the American principles stand upon the sovereign rights of the people which were intended to give freedom of opinion and action to every citizen of the country. The Constitution, the declaration of independence and the earlier laws of the Republic which touched upon this subject at all encouraged and fostered a free expression of the individual will upon all public questions and issues. But how is it in these times? The records show in Louisiana out of a voting population of 149975 white people in 1898, only 32882 voted; in South Carolina, in Congressional elections of 1898 there were 318.1 votes cast with a white voting population of 117000; in Mississippi in the year 1898 there were 27197 votes cast, with a white voting population of 137,000; so that in Louisiana there were 117000 white voters who did not cast a vote; in South Carolina about 86,000 and in Mississippi 87436. Now in view of the principles stated, is it not an unfortunate state of affairs and one that should not exist under any conditions, but be deeply deplored by all as un-American? The spirit and life of the voters should not be emasculated or discouraged so that he will not go to the polls and exercise so important a right as that of suffrage—the chiefest of all his political rights.

Now there is a very strong array of legal talent which holds to the opinion that the grandfather clause, section 5 of the Constitutional Amendment, will not stand the tests of the court, and will therefore be declared unconstitutional, while the other sections therein will, as they represent a complete scheme of suffrage and are not unconstitutional—among them are Senators P. F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota; W. V. Allen, of Nebraska; Stewart, of Nevada; Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, one of the best if not the best constitutional lawyers in this country; and Senator McEnery and Caffery, of Louisiana, whose most solemn judgment in 1898 was that the Constitutional Amendment of Louisiana, of which ours is a copy, was unconstitutional and of this opinion I shall append a statement taken from the New Orleans Times-Democrat of March 25th, 1898, which will explain the situation, coupled with the fact that Senator McEnery has recently receded from the judgment then expressed; and also we have in this State many able lawyers and leaders of all parties, Populists, Republicans and Democrats, who say that the grandfather clause is unconstitutional. Is this not enough, to say the least, to make the thinking man doubt the advisability of the amendment as proposed?

It seems to me that Judge George H. Brown, Jr., for whose opinion I have very great respect, has conceded this when he proposed the 6th section to the Constitutional Amendment, which reads as follows to-wit:

Sec. 6. This act shall be construed and taken as a whole, and if any of its clauses, sections and provisions shall for any reason become or be declared inoperative and invalid, the whole of this amendment and every part and section thereof shall become null and void and of no effect.

Judge Brown is a good lawyer and Judge, but when he drafted this 6th section to the Constitutional Amendment he must have overlooked the most important principle expressed in section 12, article 4 of our State Constitution, which you will find on page 699 of the Code, volume 2, which forever separates so far as it can the Legislative and Judicial departments of the State Government, in the following words: "The General Assembly shall have no power to deprice the Judicial Department of any power or jurisdiction which rightly belongs to it as a coordinate department of the government," and as it has been well said, "Neither our State nor Federal Courts have ever permitted and will never permit the Legislative Department to instruct the Judicial Department as to how it shall construe a statute." This is the peculiar function of the courts, and hence it is that no encroachments will be allowed by one coordinate department of the State government on the other coordinate departments; and this is the reason that Judge Brown's 6th section will not effect the purpose that he thought it would, and the purpose for which it has been paraded before the citizens of our State.

Our people are beginning to understand that it takes something more than chaff to catch old birds. The people can be fooled sometimes, but not always. On pages 633 and 635 of the Code, volume 2, you will find the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and in sections one of each you will find the following paragraphs: First, "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States," and Second, "The rights of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." This seems to be plain reading, and when you compare the State and the amendments of the United States, you cannot fail to discover that there is a conflict between these constitutional amendments, and that one or the other must give way, and that the lesser must yield to the greater, and therefore the State Amendment must give away to the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Now, in conclusion I will say the true spirit of our institutions all tend to the encouragement of the exercises of all political rights and privileges to the fullest extent. All thinking men know this whether they will admit it or not. God help you to think aright in these things and do what you honestly believe to be right and the proper [illegible] all know the things that [illegible]st of time and what will be [illegible] all is right thinking and doing. Upon this foundation Nations and all people can build up a whlesome and so far as may be an everlasting existence. Following this suggestion the Populist Party will endeavor to place before the voters of this county for the various offices as good white men as can be found in the county, and men that can be trusted to perform the duties of their offices with the good of the public at heart, and with proper consideration for the people and their needs. No others need apply. Now I have given you a plain statement and warning, which you may heed or may not; but I invite you solemnly and seriously to its consideration before it is too late, and before you have made a fatal mistake, if you have any desire to preserve your most sacred rights and to sustain the glorious institutions of our State and of our American Republic. I cannot do more and I do not desire to do less. Wishing you all (of all classes) abundant happiness and great prosperity, with good honest government and a sincere desire on your part to do what shall be right and proper in the sight of God and your fellow countrymen, I leave the issue with you, with a determination to do what I can, from time to time, for the promotion of this end, with the parting injunction look well before you act.

WM. J. LEARY, Sr.,
Chairman of the People's Party of Chowan County.
Edenton, N. C., March 10, 1900.

"TRIUMPH OF POLITICIANS."

In an editorial under the above heading, from the New Orleans Times-Democrat of March 25, 1898, we make the following extract:

"After themselves disowning and fiercely denouncing section 5 a majority of the Constitutional Convention yesterday passed that offensive section, offensive to Democracy, to political honesty and to Americanism; and the Convention too, has passed this offensive section in face of the fact that the ablest Democrats in the United States Senate have declared it to be unconstitutional. Senators Caffery and McEnery have protested against its passage, and have declared that it contravenes the Federal Constitution. In this opinion they are joined by such stalwart Democrats and uncompromising States' rights Senators as Turpie, of Indiana; Lindsey, of Kentucky; Vest, of Missouri; Berry, of Arkansas; Walthall, of Mississippi; Turly, of Tennessee; Pettress, of Alabama, and McLaurin, of South Carolina and many members of the House of Representatives.

With the opinion of these Senators that the "grandfather clause" is unconstitutional it should cause all men who before voting, take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States to vote against the infamous measure; which was simply a "triumph of politicians" in our legislature that forced its adoption and submission to the people.

CORN IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

It is the Most Valuable Product of the United States.

"The interest which the United States is taking in making an interesting corn exhibit in the Paris Exposition of 1900 is chiefly economic, of course," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "Corn is the most valuable of all the products of the United States. It represents more money than any other one article produced in this country. Moreover, its lead is lengthening instead of shortening. Corn crops which pass the 2,000,000,000 bushel mark have grown common in recent years. They will undoubtedly occur still oftener in the near future. It is to the interest of the country to popularize this article of food in the rest of the world to the greatest possible extent.

"But corn at one time may be said to have figured in the political history of the United States just as prominently as it now does in the country's economic development. The earlier white men on this continent record their surprise at the extent to which the Indians used this cereal as an article of food. The length of time which the red men could conduct campaigns through the forests on a small supply of dried corn, which they would sometimes pound into a meal with stones and eat raw, and at other times bake into a sort of bread, or roast it on the ear, was a revelation to the Spaniards, French and English visitors to the present territory of the United States two or three centuries ago. The newcomers, however, quickly adopted the usages of the aborigines in this particular, and corn was thus made to figure with a good deal of conspicuousness in American history.

"One of the reasons why the French of Canada could never hope to maintain themselves in the contest for supremacy with the English and the residents of the thirteen colonies was that corn could be grown north of the lakes and the St. Lawrence in limited quantities only. This valuable American product, which the Indians with their stone implements could plant between the stumps of their rude clearings or on the prairie, could be utilized to an important extent by those Indians only who resided in what is now the United States. The more northern tribes could grow it only in trifling quantities, and their French allies were thus deprived of a valuable aid in the maintenance of their power. Corn was one of the factors which gave the victory to the English and the Americans in the war which expelled the French from North America in 1755-63. It thus reserved the better part of the continent to the younger and more progressive branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, who appropriated it a dozen years after the French were driven out. Here is an additional reason why Americans should take an interest in the expansion of the market for corn, and happily they are introducing it to a larger and larger portion of the world. The exports in 1899, 186,000,000 bushels, have been four times as great as they were five years ago."

Time to Attack.

"The attack on Koffyfontein should be made before breakfast," remarked Mr. Bellefield.

"You certainly have strong grounds for your suggestion," added Mr. Bloomfield.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

President Powell Makes a Statement About the Affair.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM TO BE SATISFIED

The Railroad Officials Say that Less Than 10 per cent. of the Men Are Out.—The Situation Well in Hand.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Little change has occurred in the situation of the telegraphers' strike on the Southern Railway. Both sides claim they are satisfied. Officials of the railroad say that they have been given little inconvenience by the strike and that the trains are moving on schedule time, with no congestion of travel or freight at any point. President Powell, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, in a statement expresses the greatest confidence in the outcome. Southern Railway trains have been arriving in Atlanta considerably off schedule, but all delays are not attributed to the striking operators. President Powell in his statement Friday says:

"We are highly elated over the success of the strike. The members of the organization went out to a man. My information shows that the traffic on the Southern is almost totally demoralized. Not a freight train is moving and dozens of trains are sidetracked. My reports show that the Alabama Great Southern is unable to run freights and only the principal passengers are moving. 'Wild' orders have been put into effect on some of the divisions and I am informed this morning that the engineers and train men of the Columbia division have refused to run on them, declaring that they will not endanger their lives by so doing. On the Washington and Lynchburg and Charlotte divisions the situation is more than favorable. Nearly all the men went out between Charlotte and Washington. Western Union operators inform me that the railroad offices cannot be raised on the lines from here to Charlotte, Chattanooga and Birmingham. I have received telegrams from P. M. Arthur, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Frank P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, expressing their wish and hope that the telegraphers may be successful in this strike, and offering their support in every way consistent with the laws of their respective organizations. I am satisfied with the situation from every standpoint. The following from General Superintendent J. H. Barrett, presents the attitude of the railroad towards the strikers:

"Salisbury, N. C.

"J. S. B. Thompson, Assistant General Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga.:

"Referring to the sensational reports of the situation at other points, you can say that everything is moving on the entire system as though the strike had not been ordered. Less than 10 per cent. went out on the entire system. On some divisions not a single man went out."

Strike in Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.—The strike of telegraph operators on the Alabama Great Southern and Memphis division of the Southern Railway is complete. No response can be obtained to calls from any station along the line and the O. R. T. officers state that all the men with one or two exceptions are out.

Freight traffic is already beginning to congest here as no trains were sent out this afternoon.

On the Georgia division and on the main Knoxville line of the road very few operatives remain.

Repulsed With Great Loss.

Bloemfontein, By Cable.—Accounts received here of the fighting of the troops under Colonel Dalgety, at Wepener, show the Boers attacked them vigorously, but were repulsed with great loss. The Boers subsequently relinquished the attack, and it is said here they are returning northwards.

Rouxville Commando Patroling.

Aliwal North, By Cable.—The detachment of 200 of the Rouxville commando is patrolling in this direction. Many of the men go to their farms at night and rejoin the detachment in the morning. The Rouxville commando numbers 700. A large body of Basutos is closely watching events from the border. The weather is too cloudy to permit heliographing. It is reported the Boers lost heavily in the recent fighting at Wepener. There is much weeping among the women and an urgent message for assistance has been sent to the Rouxville commando. There was fighting at Dewet's Dorp to-day.

Located the Boers.

Reddersburg, By Cable.—The Third Division, commanded by Major General Chermside, has arrived here from Bethany without any incident worth recording. The Boers have been located south of Wepener and Smithfield districts. Colonel Galgetti, who is in command of the Colonial force, surrounded at Wepener, is holding out gamely. Exciting developments are probable in the near future. The censorship is particularly strict.

Charges Against Preachers.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—Bishop Handy, the venerable presiding officer of the Virginia Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, created somewhat of a sensation by announcing that he had received letters making charges of drinking, dishonesty and immorality against some of the preachers then on the Conference floor. He said that he would place the entire matter in the hands of an investigating committee and that the guilty preachers need expect no quarter.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

Wealthy real estate dealer Alfred C. Green committed suicide by shooting at New Orleans, La.

The fund which is being raised by subscriptions for the widow of the late General Guy V. Henry, has reached $9663.

Emory Ford, of Allegheny, Pa., and Miss Eliza Gordon, of Pittsburg, Pa., with a number of other Americans, are detained at Italian ports by smallpox.

The North.

The charter election in Jersey City resulted in a Democratic victory. The Democrats elected two members of the street and water board and eleven of the twelve candidates for aldermen.

The New York Legislature adjourned Friday.

W. J. Bryan spoke for two hours to 3,000 people at Eugene, Ore.

The will of the late Sidney A. Kent, of Chicago, Ill., disposes of $3,700,000, of which $100,000 is given to educational institutions.

The Building Trades Council at Chicago, Ill., is trying to end the industrial war there through arbitration committees.

John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior under President Harrison, is ill at St. Louis, Mo., and has been ordered to Florida.

A light engine ran into a work train on the Buffalo Creek Railroad, at Buffalo, N. Y., and six men were injured, Charles Choen seriously.

Albert Davis and Samuel G. Brooks, convicted at Cleveland, Ohio, of robbing the city, have been sentenced to four years each in the penitentiary.

C. W. Mussey, former cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, at Rutland Vt., has been held in $50,000 bail for court, on a charge of embezzlement, having waived preliminary hearing.

Ohio G. Barber, president of the Diamond Match Company, has offered to give to the Akron, Ohio, City Hospital $100,000, to be used as an endowment fund.

Republicans at Davenport, Ia., elected Fred Heinz Mayor, and a proposition to buy a site for a free public library, for which $50,000 was given by Andrew Carnegie, was carried.

George Magill, formerly a prosperous banker, was sentenced to imprisonment and to pay a fine of $3,027.40 for receiving deposits after he knew his bank, the Avenue Savings, of Chicago, Ill., was insolvent.

Admiral Dewey declined to make his trip to Chicago a political one. He was offered a special train, the runs to be made in daylight, and even promised crowds to hear him if he desired to make speeches in the furtherance of his candidacy. The Chicago committee, to lay before the admiral the plans of the fete of May 1, arrived at the capital.

Foreign.

Near Auburn Indiana, Ves Steel was shot and killed by William Davis, who resented his attentions to Mrs. Davis.

The English Parliament rises early this week for a fortnight's holiday.

The President of Venezuela has signed the parcel post convention with the United States which is expected to augment the American retail trade by about $1,000,000 a year.

The cotton crop in Northern Mexico will be small.

The steamer Alpha sailed from Vancouver, B. C., with 324 passengers for Cape Town.

Berlin has voted $10,000 to send teachers and school officials to the Paris Exposition.

Earthquakes and heavy snow storms have occurred in the Saxonian Mountains, Germany.

Gifts from the Czar and Emperor William to Arndt, the well known mimic, were stolen yesterday in Berlin.

Russia has agreed not to take a port on Quelport Island, and Corea has promised to give one to no other Power.

The seventy-second birthday of King Christian of Denmark will be splendidly celebrated in Copenhagen.

At Emperor Francis Joseph's request Elenora Duse will play in Vienna on Wednesday for the Actors' Fund.

The Gladstone statue, being designed by F. W. Pomeroy for the central lobby of the House of Parliament, will be unveiled May 13.

Eleven government engineers have left London for Ashanti to survey the extension of the Gold Coast railroad from Sekondi to Coomassie.

"Britisher" is suggested by Arnold White, the author, as a substitute for "Colonist," as aplied to Canadians, Australians and South Africans.

The Italian Cabinet has been completed by the appointment of General Coriolano Penza as Minister of War to succeed Lieutenant General Merri.

Miscellaneous.

The Boers seriously threaten Lord Roberts' communication in the Orange Free State. Lord Kitchener is protecting the railway.

Thirty-one persons, including Prince Lynar, who wedded an American, were convicted of lese majeste in Germany during March, and the Prince was sentenced to one year's detention.

The Democrats will make a stubborn fight against the Puerto Rican bill. The Republicans will seek to shut off debate as soon as decency will permit.

During the debate on the Indian appropriation bill the question of Government support of sectarian schools was raised and called forth an interesting discussion.

The "Sheath" Dress.

The "sheath" dress continues to be in vogue and is worn by slim and stout with a total disregard to results. Why hold up these skirts in an ungraceful manner? The folds of the skirt should be taken up at the back rather low down and lifted slightly to the side without dragging, just showing the under petticoat. This petticoat is a very important item of the toilet. For white dresses white muslin or linen petticoats trimmed with flounces of lace and entre deux are the prettiest, while with a gray dress very pale mauve or pale pink looks charming.

NEWS IS SCARCE

From South Africa Concerning the Movements of the Armies.

ROBERTS TO MOVE BACKWARD.

Sir William Gatacre's Sudden Removal Creates a Good Deal of Talk, But no One Seems to Know the Straight of it.

London, By Cable.—There is little fresh intelligence from the seat of war in South Africa. It looks as though Lord Roberts may be preparing to take a strong force to clear the Boers from behind him. A Cape Town dispatch says he will not move for another week, owing to the necessity of gathering stores and supplies. Sir William Gatacre's sudden removal is the theme of much speculation. The curt manner in which it is announced causes much comment. The general impression is that it is connected with the Reddersburg affair, although there are many who consider that there must be something more serious, as other generals in South Africa have been retained in command after blunders more formidable than Gatacre's. The War office has received no news of the death of Colonel Baden-Powell and utterly discredits the rumor. The operations in Natal have not yet been fully explained. There appears to have been an attempt to outflank the British at Elandslaagte and to sever them from their base at Ladysmith. The Duke of Marlboro has arrived at Bloemfontein. There are now 15 grandsons of the Duchess of Abercorn serving with the British forces. It is announced from Bloemfontein that Colonel Inigo Jones has been appointed to the command of the Guards Brigade, Colonel Maxwell to the command of the Fourteenth Brigade, Colonel Knox to the command of the Twenty-third Brigade, and Major Brazier-Creagh, of the Indian staff corps, to the command of Roberts' Horse.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "It is announced in general orders that General Sir Herbert Chemside has been appointed to the command of the Third Division, vice General Sir William Gatacre, ordered home to England.

"General Brabant's force is confident of being able to hold out. The Boers, after showing considerable dash, have wavered on reaching the final issue and have struck at least the vital point, where they are greatly handicapped by their proximity to the Basuto border.

"Owing to the strategical concentrations since the enemy's movements became defined there need be little anxiety as to the safety of the Cape border. No organized invasion of Cape Colony is now possible under extreme risks, which Commandant Olivier is not likely to take, especially as his horses are reported to be greatly exhausted."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The Boers to the Southwest are exhibiting indecision of movement, possibly in consequence of our occupation of the railroad. Bodies of the enemy are still moving from Winburg southward through Thaba N'Chu. Their destination has not been ascertained. The Boers in the neighborhood of Paardeberg show no disposition to interrupt our communication with Kimberley, from which point civil convoys are still arriving."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch says: "The permanent defences are nearing completion, so that the town can be held by a relatively small garrison. A British scout who has visited the Bloemfontein water-works reports that the machinery and dams are intact. Only a few Boers remain in the neighborhood. The enemy have trekked six miles north and formed a laager near Waterval. News from General Brabant at Wepener shows that all is going satisfactorily there. The troops are getting new khaki serge uniforms and boots."

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says: Epler, an Austrian financier, who is acting as captain of the Rand mines police, in order to frustrate the destruction of the mines, sent a remonstrance to Pretoria against boring, with the result that State Engineer Munnik's order for boring was cancelled."

Telegraphic Briefs.

A neat feature in telephone work was accomplished a short time ago at Detroit, when the switchboard, serving 6,000 subscribers, was cut in two and moved fifteen feet without hindering the service an instance. For ten weeks forty-two electricians and scores of other men were preparing for the move which was made in ten hours

Bribed by a rival baker, a mason left a quantity of dynamite in a new oven at Warsaw, with the result that Baker Malezik was blown to pieces.

To investigate the organization of the Red Cross Society in different countries, Clara Barton will sail for Europe on April 24.

The Law Declared Constitutional.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The Supreme Court of Georgia rendered a decision declaring the emigrant agent act, which requires every emigrant agent in the State to pay a license of $500 to conduct his business, constitutional. The court defines an emigrant agent to be one who hires laborers to be employed beyond the limits of the State. It held that a tax on an emigrant agent doing business in Georgia is not a regulation of inter-state commenrce.

Large Number out of Action.

London, by Cable.—The War Office issued Wednesday afternoon a return of the British casualties up to April 7. It was as follows: "Killed in action, 211 officers and 1,960 men; died of wounds, 48 officers and 465 men; missing and prisoners, 168 officers, and 3,722 men; died of disease, 47 officers and 1,485 men; accidental deaths, 3 officers and 34 men; repatriated invalids, 288 officers and 4,934 men; total 13,365, exclusive of the sick and wounded now in hospitals."

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Secretary Submits His Report to Congress as Requested.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to Congress his reply to the House resolution of April 2d, which called for information as to whether, in his opinion the present revenue laws are creating and will continue to create a surplus in the Treasury, and if so, to what extent at the end of the fiscal year and a like report as to the next fiscal year; also his estimates of the probable receipts of the Treasury from all sources of revenue for those years, and also the amount of internal revenue taxes received under the war revenue act upon articles not theretofore taxed:

The secretary, in his reply estimates the surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, at $70,000,000, as follows:

Receipts: Customs $233,000,000; internal revenue $292,000,000; miscellaneous $35,000,000; total $560,000,000.

Expenditures: Civil $104,000,000; war $135,000,000; navy $55,000,000; Indians $11,000,000; pensions $143 000,000; interest $42,000,000; total $490,000,000.

The surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, is estimated at $82,000,000, as follows: Receipts, customs $240,000,000; internal revenue $300,000,000; miscellaneous $37,000,000; total $577,000,000. Expenditures, civil $115,000,000; war $125,000,000; navy $60,000,000; Indians $10,000,000; pensions $145,000,000; interest $40,000,000; total $495,000,000.

Total internal revenue taxes received under the war revenue act upon articles not theretofore taxed was $97,055,249. This amount includes $45,724, 541 for the fiscal year 1899, and $33,330,708 for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1900. Under schedule A $38,618,081 is given for 1899, and $27,439,622 for the first six months of the fiscal year 1900; under schedule B $5,219,737 and $3,403,000; legacies $1,235,435 and $1,660,872; excise tax $643,446 and $820,010; mixed flour $7,841 and $6,314.

Against Clark.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections have decided by a unanimous vote to recommend the adoption of a resolution declaring that Hon. W. A. Clark, of Montana, is not entitled to occupy his seat as Senator from Montana. This decision followed a two-hours session at which the members spoke at length on the question. Senator Harris, of Kansas, said that whatever Mr. Clark's offenses, they were but little worse than the methods pursued by Congressman Campbell and ex-State Senator Whiteside in their efforts to expose the Senator, and if he insisted that if the report was to be antagonistic to Mr. Clark, it should at the same time relate in full detail the course pursued by the two principal witnesses against him. Senator Pettus practically agreed with Mr. Harris. The concensus of opinion of the committee was that the cumulative character of the testimony should be considered, rather than any one especial feature. Senators Chandler and Turley were directed to prepare the report. It is expected to be pesented at an early day.

Georgia Populists.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The Middle of the Road Populists of Georgia have nominated the following ticket: Governor J. H. Taylor, of Troup county; Secretary of State, Dr. L. L. Clements of Milton; Attorney General, F. H. Saffold, of Emanuel; State Treasurer, J. W. Park, of Meriwether; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. T. Flint, of Taliaferro; Prison Commissioners, J. T. Dickey, of Upson, and S. G. McCandless, of Butts. The eight delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention were instructed for Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, for President, and Ignatius Donnelly, for Vice-President.

To View the Eclipse.

Princeton, N. J., Special.—Prof. C. A Young, head of the astronomical department, announced that Prof. Wm. Libbey will go to Wadesboro, N. C., to make the preliminary arangements for the Princeton party, which will view the total eclipse of the sun at that place on May 28. The party will leave Princeton on May 18.

The Telegraph Troubles.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—President Powell has wired the President of the Southern Railway system, laying before him the position of the telegraphers in the pending controversy over wages and asking his intervention with the view of settling the differences peaceably and without a strike. Mr. Powell, president of the Railway Telegraphers, says he will be willing to leave the disputed points to W. H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island Railway, and abide by his decision or to three responsible and fair-minded citizens of Atlanta.

Caldwell Refuses.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Judge Henry C. Caldwell, of Arkansas, who has been extensively spoken of as a candidate for Vice President, and who has received a great number of letters urging him to agree to accept that position in case it should be tendered him, has written a letter to Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who is his personal friend, in which he says that he can not consent to such use of his name, and that his resolution in this matter is absolutely irrevocable.

Brevities.

A Tokio dispatch states that Japan is ready for war, but there is said to be no immediate prospect of an outbreak with Russia.

A Belgian expedition is said to have discovered gold in its territory on the Congo in Africa.

Captain Sturgis recently encountered Filipino soldiers within five miles of Manila.

According to letters written by army officers in Manila Acuinaldo is in that city in hiding

A WINTER CAMPAIGN

Lord Roberts Has Come to Realize That He is in For It.

BOERS STILL FIGHT STUBBORNLY

Probabilities Are That the British Activity in South Africa is About Over Till the Spring Opens There.—Re-enforcements Going Forward.

London, By Cable.—The amazing activity of the Boers southeast and southwest of Bloemfontein continues, the Boer commandos seemingly coming and going throughout a wide region as they please, but taking good care not to throw themselves against strong bodies of the British. The retirement of the Irish Rifles from Rouxville to Aliwal, leaves General Brabant without communication with the other British forces. He has 2,000 or 3,000 Colonials holding a fine defensive country, but he is apparently invested, so far as London knows.

Telegraph and railroad communication with Bloemfontein are kept up as usual, but nothing comes through for public consumption. Lord Roberts' last message was dated April 6, and the last unofficial measure bore the date of April 7. The absence of news as usual disheartens the people and produces an altogether discouraging effect. The last unofficial message notes that good spirits at Bloemfontein are continuing and tells of the arrival of animals, and two fresh cavalry regiments. Lord Roberts has now 15,000 mounted men altogether. In the Orange Free State the situation is complex, with scanty material for forming a correct estimate of the situation.

Britons are now beginning, though reluctantly, to realize that Lord Roberts is in for a winter campaign, lasting several months. This is the end, in a few words, of the high hopes based upon Lord Roberts' brilliant dash to Kimberley and Bloemfontein. Preparations are being made to hold Bloemfontein against surprises. Lord Kitchener has been given an important duty, being responsible for the protection of the railway, while Lord Roberts is waiting for remounts and winter clothing for the troops, whose thin cotton khaki uniforms and boots are worn out. General Brabant and General Gatacre are both at a standstill. Lord Roberts will probably for some time confine his opperations to clearing the Free State behind him of raiders and to relieving Mafeking, for which purpose apparently the Eighth Division, now arriving at Cape Town, has been ordered to Kimberley.

Lady Sarah Wilson and other Mafeking correspondents send diaries of the operations there, showing that the Boers have tried, by abandoning their trenches to lure the besieged out into a mined ambush. Fortunately the British engineers discovered the mine, but the wire communications and unearthed 250 pounds of dynamite and war gelatine.

What the chances are for an advance to Pretoria may be judged from the fact that only from 6,000 to 10,000 horses are on their way to the Cape and from the further fact that the military tailoring departments only within the last three weeks began making woolen khaki uniforms. It is said it will take at least two months to provide 200,000 uniforms.

Brevities.

Charged with systematic robbery of gaggage in transit Baggagemaster Fred Burmeister, of Buffalo, N. Y., was arrested at Toledo, O., and goods worth $3,000 were found in his satchel.

The North Dakota Populist Convention split on the question of voting for Bryan, and the Middle-of-the-Roaders, being in the minority, will call another State convention.

Though sustaining terrible burns, Mrs. Bridget McCafferty, janitress, carried a can of burning turpentine out of a tenement at New York, saving the building.

Professor of Rhetoric Hammond Lamont, of Brown University, Providence, R. I., has resigned to become managing editor of the New York Evening Post.

Voting under the referendum, Minnesota Populists declare for Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, for President, and Ignatius Donnelly for Vice President.

The annual New York State tax rate for the next fiscal year is reduced from 2 49-100 mills to 1 96-100 mills on each dollar of valuation.

President W. R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, Ill., is about to visit Russia to study political and social institutions.

Gold Man for Vice-President.

Minneapolis, Special.—The Journal says: Former Congressman Chas. A. Towne, of Duluth, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice President. Judge Caldwell, of the United States Circuit Court, has declined to permit the use of his name in this connection and Towne's candidacy is predicted on the judge's declination. The demand for Towne's nomination is said to come from the gold Democrats and Republican anti imperialists of New England.

Important Decision.

Washington, D. C., Special.—In the case of Edward B. Wesley vs. Howard P. Fells, the United States Supreme Court decided that a specific performance of a contract on the part of a purchaser of property could not be neforced, when it is found that the purchaser is buying a law suit. The case involved the validity of revenue bond scrip issued by the State of South Carolina, [illegible] years since, but this point was not decided by the opinion

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SENATOR TELLER ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Just as we go to press, we have received a very clear and strong opinion by Senator Henry M. Teller on the proposed constitutional amendment. Senator Teller's public career, for a quarter of a century, as cabinet official and as U. S. Senator, has been such as to command the highest respect of the people of all political parties. He has shown himself to be not only a man of spotless character, of profound convictions, but also a masterly statesman and a great constitutional lawyer. In addition to the above, the fact that he walked out of the Republican convention of 1896 and declared for Wm. J. Bryan for President, and the further fact that it was he and Senator Stewart, while members of the Republican party, who defied their party caucus and organized the fight that beat the Force Bill, are special additional reasons why his opinion should and will have great weight with Southern Democrats.

What does Senator Teller say of the proposed amendment? In his legal opinion, which we will publish in the next issue of THE CAUCASIAN, he declares in the choicest and most forcible language that not only is Section 5 unconstitutional, but that "it is beyond question" that Section 5 will fall, and that the Court will sustain the remainder of the amendment.

Every voter in North Carolina should read Senator Teller's opinions and weigh his reasons for the same. We will furnish extra copies of the next issue of THE CAUCASIAN containing the opinion at the rate of one dollar per hundred. Send for a bundle of twenty-five, or fifty, or a hundred copies, and place one in the hands of every one of your neighbors. Send in orders early in order to be sure to get them.

THE TREATMENT OF MEBANE AND ITS LESSON.

The Democrats are always inviting Populists to return to the Democratic party. Mr. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, had been so flattered by the Democratic newspapers that he returned and asked for renomination at the hands of the Democratic convention, saying that if he failed for the Democratic nomination he would retire to private life. The following clipping from the News and Observer report of the convention proceedings is a very lively account of the warm reception which the Democrats give to returning prodigals:

The most disorderly scene of the convention occurred when Colonel Paul B. Means arose to second the nomination of Charles H. Mebane for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. His words were greeted with hisses, cat-calls, jeers and an uproar that lasted as long as Colonel Means occupied tqe rostrum—nearly half an hour.

"Name a Democrat," "Sit down," "Oh shut up." "Take him out,' "Vote, vote," and the like were the words hurled at the speaker through hisses, as he stood with folded arms waiting for the storm to subside. Now and then the hub-bub would almost subside but the moment he opened his mouth to speak the disorder broke out afresh.

Then two or three delegates would rise simultaneously at two or three places in the hall, gesticulate wildly, addressing hot words to the speaker. But as they could not be heard above the din it was only pantomime and no harm was done.

Then Judge Connor stepped to the front of the stage and appealed to the convention for order. Finally he was able to make himself heard and he plead with the delegates to give to Col. Means an audience. "He is a veteran Democrat and he is entitled to a hearing."

Voices—"Right, we'll hear him, Quiet."

Quiet being restored, Colonel Means continued his remarks, which won frequent applause. Concluding his remarks, he said:

"I'm Democrat enough to nominate a man in whose Democracy I have faith."

A Voice—"Let him go in the rear ranks awhile."

At this point the chair ruled that Col. Means' time was out. On motion of Mayor Taylor, of Greensboro, his time was extended five minutes.

Colonel Means resumed by referring to Mr. Mebane's fitness for the office. This met with more hisses.

Colonel Means—"Are you hissing me or Mebane?"

Voices—"Mebane, Mebane."

Colonel Means—"Then I am sorry. I had rather you would hiss me than to hiss Mebane who represents the school teachers of the State and stands here to-night with their endorsement."

"YOU CANNOT CONSECRATE CRIME."

The Washington Post in an editorial in its issue of last Friday, under the above heading, discussed the Goebel election law. It says:

There is not a reputable newspaper in the United States that has not denounced that law as a villainous device for the perpetration of fraud. Many of the most influential Democrats in Kentucky cried out against the act when it was adopted, and have not ceased to denounce it. The course pursued by Goebel in getting his nomination was of a piece with the Goebel law And the proceedings of Goebel and his faction in the legislature, their bold, brazen contempt of the rights of the majority, harmonized alike with the Goebel law and his management of the Louisville convention.

The Post has no doubt that the United States Courts will confirm the Kentucky finding, thus giving a compulsory decision—a decision forced by the law and facts presented—which will put Taylor and his associates out of the office to which they were elected—to which the Goebel commissioners declared them duly elected. But while it is possible for bad men to put the highest courts in unpleasant positions obliging them to give legal sanction to revolutionary outrages, it is not possible for all the politicians or constitutions or courts to "consecrate a crime."

The election law in North Carolina is copied after the Goebel law, except that it is worse. The ballot-box stuffing machine in this State that framed that law put the entire election machinery in the hands of a Democratic machine, with a notorious ballot-box stuffer named Simmons at the head of it, and denied to all opposing parties any representation on election boards. The chief fraud and rascality under the law is to be committed by the registrar and by the judges of election. This registrar is not even required to be sworn. When the Washington Post comes to examine this North Carolina law it will find that it is a more villainous device for the perpetration of fraud" than any other law that has ever disgraced the statute books of any state in the Union. As the Post so well says, every reputable newspaper not only in the State but in the United States will denounce such a law, and no honest man can defend it, unless it be admitted that an honest man can defend fraud, theft and perjury.

THE CONVENTION.

Owing to the lack of time and space, we are sorry we can only give a brief report of the Convention and the many good things said and done. We never witnessed a more orderly and yet a more earnest body of men assembled in a Convention. And we never saw fewer office seekers at a State Convention. It seems the people in the country and among the masses are not all office seekers as we hear so much charged against those who do their own thinking and claim the right to exercise the right of freedom. The platform and resolutions adopted are clear-cut and full of truth and argument which will appeal with force to every honest mind, facts that none can successfully assail, and no sane man will attempt. It is the duty of the delegates when they return home, to begin the work of organization and education. If they will go about it as we know they will, and show to the people of the State that the People's Party still lives and that all this talk about Populist all going back or forward to the Democratic party is like their promises in 1898 that they would not attempt to disfranchise even the most illiterate negro. We will say something about the candidates, individually later.

THE State Board of Elections met in the city of Raleigh the week before the Democratic Convention at the time fixed by law for them to meet and name the county boards of election; and Mr. Johnson, of Sampson, the Populist member of the board, and Mr. Franks of Swain, the Republican member of the board, asked for the minority representation of one man for each county board which consists of three members, who appoint all the registrars and judges in their respeetive counties. The Democratic members of the board took the list presented and without taking action upon it or making answer as to what they would do in response to this fair and just request, they adjourned to the 12th of April, which was the day following the Democratic Convention in Raleigh. They came up to the convention and got pay out of the State for coming to the Democratic convention and pay for returning therefrom, including mileage and per diem and then at this additional cost to the State the business which they should have done the week before. If they had transacted this business however the week before they would have had to pay their own exponses to the State Convention instead of putting the burden upon the State. They have announced the names of the county boards of election and have ignored the fair and just request for minority representation. They have taken the whole election machinery in their own hands, and expect the people to submit to it. This is a specimen of honesty, fair dealing and good government.

WE take the following the Morning Post of yesterday:

"We are led to these reflections by a passage in a letter published yesterday in the Post, written by Judge Purnell of this city to Senator Pritchard. The letter was called out by a report that Judge Purnell had expressed his views upon a political question and the following paragraph is not only worthy of all acceptation, but emulation. He says:

"Since my elevation to the bench I have studiously avoided the discussion of political questions or the expression of opion thereon—in fact, made it a point to withdraw when politics were introduced into a conversation and courtesy would permit. This I conceive to be the duty of a judge Repeated attempts to draw him into politics is no less reprehensible than the course of those occupying the position who constantly discuss and give their aid to political schemes. The first tends to detract from his usefulness in a position which should be above partisan politics; the latter renders him incapable for an impartial discharge of his duties."

These words ought to be printed in letters and posted in every court room in the State, from the highest to the lowest; and Superintendent of Schools Mebane can do the rising youth of the State, from whom our future judges must come, no greater service than to have them in letters as large as a circus poster and posted in every school room in the State, while the legislature at its next session could lend a helping hand by incorporating them in the "Bill of Rights," for they but express a right which ought to be very dear and sacred to the people.'

We commend these wise and timely statements to Judge Geo. H. Brown, with the suggestion that he might in the future find great profit in acting upon them, inasmuch as he saw fit to give an opinion on the constitutional amendment, and offer a suggestion that the legislature incorporate another section in the amendment.

The Rev. N. M. Jurney, a Methodist preacher of robust physical mould, who finds it necessary to rest awhile from the ministry and cultivate strawberries, and the like, was making a speech endorsing a candidate in the Democratic convention. He promised that if they would nominate his man, he would speak for him, he would sing for him, he would pray for him. One delegate in the gallery cried out: "Oh, hell! we don't want any of your prayers; your work is all we are after." This recalls the remark made by Mr. F. D. Winston in the last Legislature when he offered his first draft of the grandfather disfranchising scheme and many members who had pledged their constituents on the stump that they would not vote for anything of the kind began to protest, Mr. Winston arose to the height of the occasion and announced that this was a time for all good Democrats to sink their consciences. It seems that Mr. Winston understood then what would be the temper of the next Democratic convention.

AT the close of the session of the legislature, Judge Connor, the Immaculate, made a speech as printed in the House Journal, wherein he confessed the imperfections of the proposed constitutional amendment, but declared his belief that it formed the basis for a safe, sound and intelligent citizenship. Attention is called to the fact that a basis is but the beginning of the proposed structure. There is nothing to hinder the Democratic party, after the adoption of the present amendment to come forward with another amendment putting on a property qualification, as was first written in the amendment proposed, and even reducing the white men that they now declare under the proposed amendment to have the right of suffrage to the condition as to voting, which the proposed amendment puts at once upon the illiterate negro.

In the course of Mr. Walter Neal's speech putting Dan Hugh McLean in nomination for Secretary of State, he said that during the session of the Legislature of 1899 he was standing in the city of Raleigh talking to a prominent Republican when a man passed by them and went on down the street; that this Republican turned to the speaker and said: "There goes the most dangerous man in the Cape Fear section." A delegate from the gallery called out, "That must have been A. M. Waddell." After this little interruption Mr. Neal found it impossible to refill his sails and blundered through the balance of what he had intended for a very effective speech.

One speaker at the Democratic convention spoke of our getting down to an educational qualification under the proposed amendment; and is is a fact that whatever may or may not be the effect of the amendment prior to 1908, the man who comes of age after 1908, whether he be a white man or a black man, stands upon the same footing. An educated negro will have the right to vote; an uneducated white man will have only the privilege of standing off and looking at the negro cast his ballot. It may be that your son is to be granted this privilege (?) by the Democratic party. Will you help to confer it upon him?

Numerous speakers before the Democratic State convention confessed that there was strong opposition te the amendment in the ranks of the Democratic party; and Cyrus B. Watson declared that the Democratic party in the 5th, 8th and 9th districts would come out of the campaign with body torn and bleeding. Which, being interpreted, is to say that there are white Democrats in North Carolina that will not follow their party in its scheme to disfranchise the poor white men under cover of the negro.

When a white man has lost his political rights he has become a slave. It is the purpose of the Simmons-Ransom machine to establish permanently in North Carolina a system of political slavery and to do this their plan is to "work the nigger racket for all it is worth," and thus endeavor to hide their damnable perfidy and treachery toward the illiterate white voters who unsuspectingly followed them in the last campaign under the guise and plea of "nigger domination." But these brave men will not be fooled again.

When Dan Hugh McLean was defeated for Secretary of State, a delegate was asked: "What are you going to do with him now?" He only replied, "We will make him elector-at-large and just let him spit his shirt, and if he can do that he will will be satisfied"—and they did it. But they say that when he was defeated before the convention for nomination for Secretary of State he had tears in his eyes as big as Harnet county horse-apples This was why the Dunn brass band played a funeral march as they went back home.

CONGRESSMAN SUTHERLAND'S SPEECH.

Hon. R. D. Sutherland, of Nebraska who came to the Peoples Party State Convention to speak to the Populists of North Carolina and bring words of encouragement from the great west, was received most heartly and enthusiastically by the Convention. Indeed, the Convention gave Mr. Sutherland a grand oration, and his eloquent speech provoked great applause throughout its delivery. Mr. Sutherland is an able, clear-cut, forcible and eloquent speaker. He expressed himself as highly delighted with his visit to the State where he was given a genuine, old-fashioned, hearty North Carolina welcome in all that it implies.

Desiring to give the Democratic party all due credit, we will remark that the present State ticket represents less whiskey than any ticket ever put up by the Democratic party. They stole the platform of the People's party long ago, and they now seem to think that the example of morality set by Populist officials is rather better than their own old standard. For this much we desire to congratulate them.

It will be seen upon examination of the Constitutional amendment that the man who has only a poll-tax to pay must pay his poll-tax for the preceding year by the first of March preceding the election, or else he cannot vote. The man who is past the poll age and has only a property tax is not required to pay the tax upon his property at all before he can vote. This looks somewhat like a property qualification.

THE poll tax is applied to the support of the public schools and the poor. If a man can escape his poll tax by refusing to vote what becomes of the school fund for the care of the poor? It would either not be raised and the public school system would go to wreck, or every man's taxes would have to be increased to make up the loss from poll tax.

25 CENTS TILL AUGUST ELECTION.

We have been urged by many of our subscribers to make a campaign rate for the CAUCASIAN till the State election next August. They say that they could get many persons to subscribe in clubs who do not take the paper with a low special campaign rate.

In response to these requests we make a 25 cent rate for the State campaign, provided that they are sent in clubs of not less than four. That is for $1.00 we will send four copies to any address till the August election.

With this very low campaign rate the friends and supporters of honest elections of liberty and manhood suffrage should send us at least ten thousand new subscribers within the next thirty days.

A NEGRO is always a great imitator. It is not to be wondered at, therefore that the convention of the Democratic party, which has always lived only by the help of the negro should have made some feeble effort to imitate the Populists in the fixing of their State ticket by leaving off some of the objectionable men.

IT will be noted that Geo. White's man, Francis D. Winston, who wrote the original draft of the proposed amendment and organized the White Supremacy Club in 1896, failed to get the nomination for Attorney General. That was not an entirely bad convention after all.

THE contrast between some of the men that the Democratic machine originally put up and the official and personal excellence of the present State administration was so great that the Demo rats were forced at the last moment to somewhat revise their list.

A candidate for a nomination before a Democratic convention does not necessarily succeed by reason of a brass band from his county to make music for the convention. The brass band from Dunn played a funeral march on its way home.

Cy. Watson was defeated for permanent chairman of the Democratic State Convention. It is said that he was defeated because he favored the nomination of Mebane for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE newspapers report that only two of the delegates to the Democratic Convention were locked up in the guardhouse for drunkenness. This is a pretty good showing for the Democratic party.

"A Notable Ommission."

Charlotte Observer.]

It is notable that in the Democratic State convention this week 16 to 1 was not mentioned one time. Every now and then there was a reference to the free coinage of silver, but it was indirect and half-hearted. The Democratic party is getting away from this folly. When it does so entirely and when it offers a candidate who commands the confidence of the country, it will win.

"Safe bind, safe find." Fortify yourself by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now and be sure of good health for months to come.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cts per bottle.

PEOPLE'S PARTY IN CONVENTION

INSTRUCTS ITS DELEGATES TO VOTE FOR W. J. BRYAN.

A STRONG, STRAIGTH TICKET

A Large Delegation—Harmonious Action—The Office Seekers and Heelers Not Present—A Sound and Argumentative One—Delegates Leave Much Encouraged.

The People's Party State Convention met here yesterday, April 18th, 1900. Those who have been saying the People's Party was dead, were either mistaken or have seen the grandest resurrection they ever saw or ever will see unless they are more careful with their words and actions.

On Tuesday, delegates began to come in from every direction and from every section of the State, and they continued to come until Wednesday noon. And a more intelligent representation of the sturdy yeomanry of the State never assembled in Raleigh for any convention. And they were not from the towns and cities and the professions, men brought here by political pie-eaters, either, but sent here by the boys in the ditches, those who, more than any others, are interested in good and economical government. And there was never a body of men more interested or determined.

On Tuesday night there was a conference in the Academy of Music, in which delegates from the various sections, reported the outlook and feelings of their people. And these reports were encouraging and showed that men of all parties were doing their own thinking, and thinking seriously as to the condition to which we are drifting. It was a jolly, harmonious conference and all went away encouraged.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, the delegates of the respective Congressional Conventions met and appointed each, one member on the Committees, Credentials, Permanent Organization and Platform and Resolutions, and a Vice-President each.

At 11 o'clock, Chairman Thompson called the Convention to order. He said:

"I present to the Convention as temporary secretaries, Mr. J. W. Denmark and Mr. R. C. Rivers. As Temporary Chairman, Mr. H. F. Seawell, of Moore county. I request Mr. Jenkins, of Chatham, and Mr Johnson, of Sampson, to escort Mr. Seawell to the chair."

On taking the chair, Mr. Seawell made a brief and pointed speech, doing himself and the occasion great credit, which made all who heard him admire the man. The Convention was led in prayer by Rev. Baylus Cade.

The announcement of the Committees and vice-presidents was requested by the Chairman and the following were sent forward:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

First District—W. J. Leary, Sr., of Chowan.
Second District—W. P. Exum, of Wayne.
Third District—Hon. John E. Fowler, of Sampson.
Fourth District—J. J. Jenkins, of Chatham.
Fifth District—S. M. Johnson, of Pender.
Seventh District—Geo. E. Hunt, of Davidson.
Eight District—H. M. Wilborne, of Ashe.
Ninth District—Thomas B. Long, of Buncombe.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

First District—Theo. White, of Hertford.
Second District—Dr. B. F. Person, of Wilson.
Third District—D. C. Downing, of Cumberland.
Fourth District—John W. Smith, of Wake.
Fifth District—J. E. Harris, of Franklin.
Sixth District—B. F. Keith, of New Hanover.
Seventh District—S. A. Lowrence, of Iredell.
Eighth District—R. A. Cobb, of Burke.

PLARFORM.

First District—Harry Skinner, of Pitt.
Second District—Dr. J. E. Person, of Wayne.
Third District—J. E. Fowler, of Sampson.
Fourth District—Z. T. Garrett, of Vance.
Fifth District—A. S. Peace, of Granville. Sixth District—Angus Shaw, of Robeson. Seventh District—J. F. Click, of Catwaba Eighth District—O. F. Pool, of Alexander.

CREDENTIALS.

First District—G. W. Guthrie. Second District—M. L. Wood, of Bertie. —Third District—Thad. Jones, of Duplin. Fourth District—T. H. Whithaker, of Franklin.—Fifth District—Thos. J. Oldhan, o' Orange. Sixth District—D. J. Lewis, of Columbus.—Seventh District—L. R. Whitener, of Catawba. Eighth District—J. W. Bowman, of Gaston. The Committee on Permanent Organization, R. A. Cobb, of Burke, chairman, made its report recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent.

While the committee on platform and resolutions was preparing its report, Senator Butler, in his usual easy and happy style, came forward to introduce Representative Southerland, of Nebraska. He said that he expected to have with him Senator Allen, of Nebraska, and Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, but that sickness had cost the convention the loss of the privilege of hearing them speak on the questions of the day.

Mr. Southerland's address was good and much enjoyed by the convention and all unprejudiced hearers. He spoke of Senator Butler in high terms as viewed by people abroad.

After the speech the convention took a recess for dinner.

At 3 o'clock the convention reassembled and the Committee on Platform and Resolutions made their report. The secretary read the platform. At this stage, Hon. Harry Skinner, in a lengthy speech, offered a minority report, one in reference to the instruction of delegates to vote for Mr. Bryan for Presiden. Het seemed to talk every way. Said he was for instructin for him and wanted the convention to endorse the Democratic electors at large, Dan Hugh McLean and Lee S. Overman. At the mentioning of these names, several hissed. Then he referred to Dr. Thompson and Senator Butler. Dr. Thompson then made one of the most timely and appreciative speech of his life. He went for Col. Skinner to the happy delight of ninety-nine one-hundredths of the convention. He said in part—

"If Harry Skinner has a personal grievance against Marion Butler it is unmanly for him to come here to this convention and make the charges: Let him go out and settle those differences man to man and not come here for it."

There was long and loud applause. The conventien then endorsed by acclamation the constitution and resolutions presented by the majority of the committee, without a dissenting vote.

It was agreed by all to nominate a straight full ticket. The following is the ticket nominated:

For Governor—Cyrus Thompson, of Onslow.
For Lieutenant Governor—A. C. Schuford, of Catawba.
For Secretary of State—J. Schulken, of Columbus.
For Treasurer—W. H. Worth, of Guilford.
For Auditor—H. W. Ayer, of Wake.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Prof. N. C. English, of Randolph.
For Attorney General—H. F. Seawell, of Moore county.
For Chm'n Corporation Commissioners—A. S Peace, of Granville.
For Member of Cor. Com'rs—J. F. Paschal, of Chatham.
For Com'er of Agriculture—J. M. Mewborne, of Lenoir.
For Com'r of Labor and Printing—J. Y. Hamrick.
For Judge 10th Judicial Dis.—L. L. Witherspoon, of Catawba.
For Electors at Large—R B Davis, of New Hanover, and W D Merritt, of Person.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Senator Marion Butler, of Sampson; H W Ayer, of Wake; J F Mitchell, of Franklin; J F Click, of Catawba; A S Peace, of Edgecombe, and Z T Jarrett, of Vance.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Senator Marion Butler, S A Lowrance and Cyrus Thompson.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE BY DISTRICTS.

First District—J S Mitchell, M G Bryan, W J Leary, T E McCasky, Harry Skinner, Theo White, D McCain. Member of the Ex. Committee, W J Leary, Edenton, N C.

Second District—Dr J E Person, Dr B T Person, J Herbert Pritchard, J M Mewborne, W E Murphy, H P Harrell, J J Purvis, A P Leverman, Member of State Executive Committee, R B Kinsay, Lagrange, N C.

Third District—H F Seawell, G E Butler, J McK Byrd, Thad Jones, C C McLelland, J L Nicholson, W H Smith; member of State executive committee, E M Cole.

Fourth District—H W Ayer, J J Marshburn, W F Talley, R C Rivers, W R Creech, S G Satterwhite; member of the executive committee, H E King, Raleigh, N C.

Fifth District—R W Dolby, W E Lindsey, R F Kernodle, T J Oldham Dr Wm Merritt, J E Lyon, J T Cozart; member of the executive committee, J T B Hoover.

Sixth District—J Z Green, W A Drew, J A Harrison, E M Johnson, D A Pattison, T P Morton, Charles H Martin. Member of State executive comittee, S A Edmund.

Seventh District—A C Shnford, L R Whtener, S A Lowrance, J O Houston, Geo E Hunt, Chas Rhodes, J A Simms; member of executive committee, S A Barnhardt.

Eighth District—H M Wilborn, J Y Hamrick, A C Wilborne, O F Pool, W H Halliburton, J W Bowman; member of executive committee, W D Hickman.

Ninth District—W T Bumgarner, W F Platt, John Ammons, T J Pervis, W T McCracken, W C Connell; member of executive committee, L T Pergeson.

Delegates at Large to the National People's Party Convention.

T W Babb, J H Parker, W J Leary, J B Seavy, Z T Garrett, H M Wellborn, J B Lloyd, J J Jenkins, Marion Butler, Dr Cyrus Thompson, B F Keith, John E Fowler, W H Worth.

The convention adjourned until 8 o'clock. On reassembling the following resolutions were passed by acclamation, unanimously:

Resolved, 1. That we endorse and reaffirm that wise and cordial principle of the People's Party in favor of the election of United States Senators by the popular vote.

Resolved, 2. That this convention commends and heartily endorses the course of Hon. Marion Butler in the Senate of the United States as wise, honorable, patriotic and statesmanlike, and we pledge our earnest and cordial support to him in an honorable effort to secure his re-election to the Senate. We challenge comparison of his record in the Senate with that of any of his predecessors. He has been diligent, patriotic, active and successful in promoting the interests and welfare of the great State which he, in part, represents.

The candidates were then called upon, and, in responding, the convention enjoyed some good speaking. Then Senator Butler was called and addressed the convention in a practical and pointed way, pointing out many outrageous things the leaders of the Democratic party and its papers were forced to do, and in order to fill the place of argument, facts and righteous acts. All enjoyed the speaking save, perchance, the few Democrats who were present to see and to hear. Thus adjorned the best and most harmonious conventions ever met in Raleigh. Unlike many others, a great host of disappointed office-seekers did not have to go home feeling that a great and good man had not received his rights.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The present election law, enacted by the last legislature, contains many glaringly unjust provisions, among which may be noted the following:

1. The provision in section 10 giving the county election board the power to put more than a thousand voters in one election precinct.

2. The provision in section 11 giving to the registrar, an officer who is not even sworn or required to be sworn by the law, unlimited power and discretion to deny registration to almost any voter, and at the same time deny to the elector the right of appeal, no matter how grave and glaring an injustice may be done him by that registrar.

3d. The provision contained in section 23, requiring even the illiterate white voter to deposit each one of the six ballots, to be used in the next election, in six different boxes, and to be deposited in the right box or else lose his vote, without making it the duty of the judge of the election to deposit his ballot for him upon his request, thus disfranchising at this election thousands of white voters.

4th. The provision of section 17 denying to opposing political parties the right of representation of their own selection on election boards.

5th. The provision in section 25 providing for the appointment of three election bailiffs or constables, with full authority to summon an unlimited number of others to assist them to not only overawe and intimidate, but also to arrest without warrant and in their discretion, any elector, and to hold him under arrest for twenty-four hours without trial, thus depriving him not only of his liberty, but also his vote, and which is more odious and damaging than the notorious Federal election Force Bill.

And whereas, the purpose of such provisions in any election law can only be for stealing votes and overturning the sovereign will of the people, preventing its expression at the ballot box. Now, therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, by the People's Party in State Convention assembled, that in order to remove some of the most glaring provisions of this election law, and to prevent some of the most odious abuses that would be perpetrated under it, we appeal to every honest citizen of North Carolina to demand of the Democratic legislature, when it meets in June, to adopt at least the following amendment to said law, viz:

(a) Amend section 17 by inserting after the words "political party" in the end of line 6, the following:

"Provided: that the State Chairman of the Democratic, Republican, and People's Parties, respectively, shall have the right on or before the first Monday in July to nominate to the said county boards of election in every county in the State, one person with above qualifications for judges of election in each precinct, and is such nominations are made by any or all of said chairman, then said county boards of election shall appoint said judges of election from the names so nominated to them respectively.

(b) Amend section 10 by inserting in line 11 after the word "altered" the following:

Provided that no election precinct shall contain more than four hundred electors.

(c) Amend section 23 in line 20 by inserting after the word "enclosure," the following:

Provided that it shall be the duty of the judges of election upon the request of any voter to take his ballot and deposit it in the proper boxes.

Whereas, the only excuse that the Democratic party has advanced for the unlimited power and discretion given to the registrars in section 11 is what they claim to be the danger of colonization, therefore,

Resolved, that section 11 be amended by adding the following proviso, namely:

Provided that the above qualifications for the registering of an elector shall not apply to any elector, offering to register, who can prove on the oath of himself and one other elector, if required to do so, that he has been a citizen of the State for twelve months, a citizen or the county in which he offers to register, for 90 days, and is an actual and bona fide resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote.

(d) Provided further, that any person denied registration shall have the right of appeal from the decision of the registrar denying him registration to the resident or presiding Judge of the Superior Court in the district wherein he resides, and on such appeal the hearing shall be de novo.

Any person denied registration and desiring to appeal must within ten days after the decision of the registrar is made, file with the said registrar a written notice of his intention to appeal therefrom, and thereupon the registrar shall certify all papers in the case within twenty-four hours from the filing of the notice to the clerk of the Superior Court in the county wherein he resides, who shall in turn forward the certified papers in the case to the resident judge or the judge presiding in the district, who shall, without unnecessary delay, hear and determine the matter and certify his decision to the registrar from whom the case was brought; and if it is the decision of the judge that the applicant is entitled to register and vote, and if said decision shall be delivered to the registrar at any time before the closing of the polls on election day, it shall be his duty to register the name on the books and the applicant shall be entitled to vote.

If any registrar or Clerk of the Court shall neglect or refuse to send up the appeal as herein directed, or comply with the decision of the court in respect thereto, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty d[...]lars or imprisoned not less tha[...] days, or both in the discretion [...] court.

That Section 25 be repealed.

We denounce the last Demo[...] Legislature for creating an El[...] Board for political and partisan [...]poses, and for giving to said Boa[...] Election the power to meet at wi[...] any time and place in the State and remain indefinitely in session, drawing from the public funds of the State twenty-eight dollars per day and expenses; and for requiring said Board of Election to appoint a county board of election in each county in the State for political and partisan purposes, and paying the chairman of said county board $1.50 per day and traveling expenses out of the county funds of the State.

We further condemn the said Legislature for creating 103 new and unnecessary offices for political and partisan purposes at the expense of the Counties and the State.

WHY DR. HATHAWAY CURES.

Reasons for His Marvelous Success—His New, Free Book.



Dr. Hathaway's method of treatment is no experiment. It is the result of twenty years of experience in the most extensive practice of any specialist in his line in the world. He was graduated from one of the best medical colleges in the country and perfected his medical and surgical education by extensive hospital practice.

Early in his professional career he made discoveries which placed him at the head of his profession as a specialist in treating what are generally known as private diseases of men and women. This system of treatment he has more and more perfected each year until today his cures are so invariable as to be the marvel of the medical profession.

Enjoying the largest practice of any specialist in the world he still maintains a system of nominal fees which makes it possible for all to obtain his services.

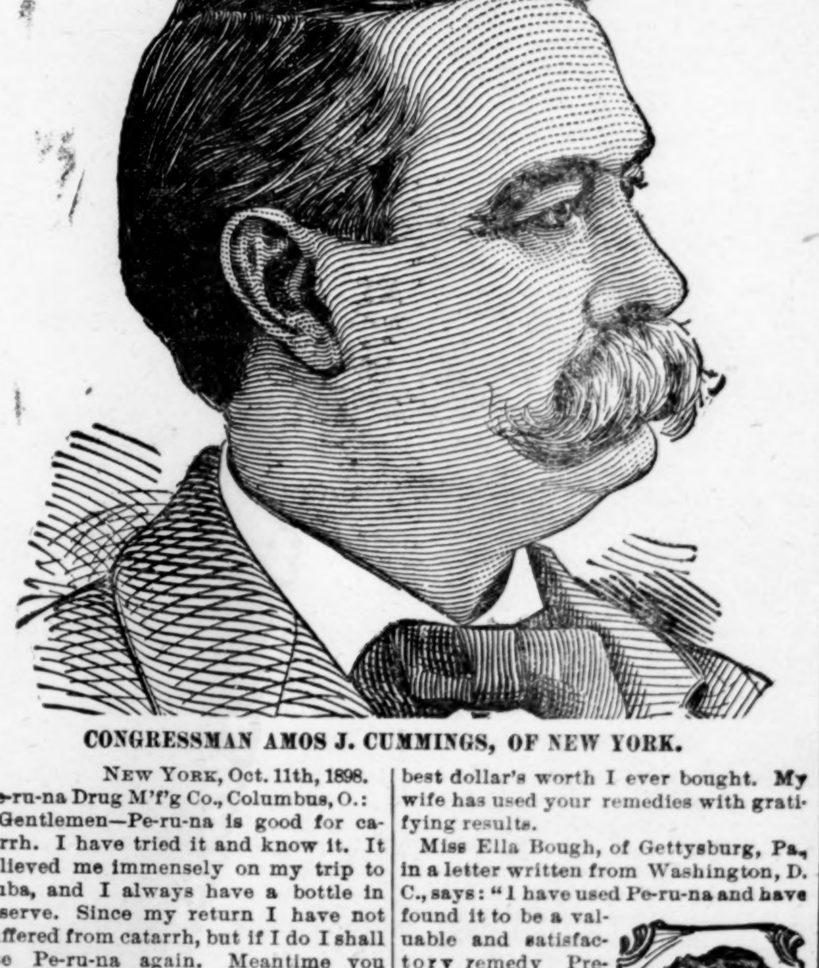
Dr. Hathaway treats and cures Loss of Vitality, Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning in its different stages, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Nervousness, all manner of Urinary Complaints, Ulcers, Sores and Skin Diseases, Brights Disease and all forms of Kidney Troubles. His treatment for undertoned men restores lost vitality and makes the patient a strong, well, vigorous man.

Dr. Hathaway's success in the treatment of Varicocele and Stricture without the aid of knife or cautery is phenomenal. The patient is treated by this method at his own home without pain or loss of time from business. This is positively the only treatment which cures without an operation. Dr. Hathaway calls the particular attention of sufferers from Varicocele and Stricture to pages 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of his new book, entitled, "Manliness, Vigor, Health," a copy of which will be sent free on application.

Write today for free book and symptom blank, mentioning your complaint.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.
Dr. Hathaway & Co.,
22½ D South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

A NOTED TAMMANY LEADER'S WORDS ABOUT PERUNA, THE IDEAL SPRING REMEDY.



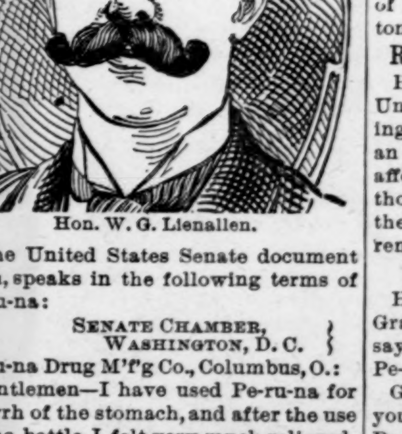
CONGRESSMAN AMOS J. CUMMINGS, OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1898.
Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—Pe-ru-na is good for catarrh. I have tried it and know it. It relieved me immensely on my trip to Cuba, and I always have a bottle in reserve. Since my return I have not suffered from catarrh, but if I do I shall use Pe-ru-na again. Meantime you might send me another bottle.

Yours, Amos J. Cummings, M. C.

Hon. W. G. Lienallen, a prominent politician of Moscow, Idaho, and a clerk



Hon. W. G. Lienallen.

in the United States Senate document room, speaks in the following terms of Pe-ru-na:

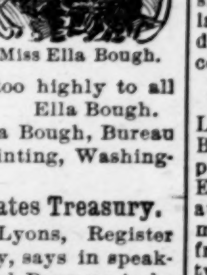
SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—I have used Pe-ru-na for catarrh of the stomach, and after the use of one bottle I felt very much relieved. I had suffered for months before I heard of Pe-ru-na and at the solicitation of a friend I was persuaded to use it and I feel very grateful. To those who are suffering with catarrh I respectfully recommend Pe-ru-na. Very respectfully yours, W. G. Lienallen.

J. R. Stuart, of Eastland, Texas, says: "I have purchased one bottle of Pe-ru-na, and it was used by myself and wife as a spring medicine. I consider it the best dollar's worth I ever bought. My wife has used your remedies with gratifying results.

Miss Ella Bough, of Gettysburg, Pa., in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says: "I have used Pe-ru-na and have found it to be a valuable and satisfactory remedy Previous to using it I suffered intensely with catarrh. I have now taken one bottle of your valuable remedy and all symptoms have disappeared. I am strong and healthy and cannot recommend your remedies too highly to all afflicted mankind. Ella Bough.



Miss Ella Bough.

Address in care of Ida Bough, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

Register United States Treasury.

Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register United States Treasury, says in speaking of Pe-ru-na: "I find Pe-ru-na to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the summer will find no remedy equal to Pe-ru-na."

Mayor of Grand Rapids.

Hon. George G. Steketee, ex-Mayor of Grand Rapids, Mich., in a recent letter says:

Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—I desire to congratulate you on your well merited success with Pe-ru-na. It is highly spoken of by those who have used it as a remedy for catarrh and liver troubles. As a tonic and invigorator it is of high merit, and it pleases me always to speak well of it as it deserves praise.

Respectfully, George G. Steketee.

Pe-ru-na is an ideal spring remedy. It strengthens, quiets, it restores appetite helps digestion, and builds up weak nerves. For free book address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

BISMARK'S IRON NERVE

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Sto[...] Liver, Kidneys and Bowels [...] order. If you want these [...] and the success they [...] Kings New Li[...] every power [...] 25c at all [...]

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh N. C., Apr. 19, 1900.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted Unanimously in Convention, April 18th, 1900.

The People's Party Convention assembled in Raleigh, April 18th, reaffirms the principles set forth in the People's Party National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and instructs the delegates to the National Convention at Sioux Falls May 9th to vote for the nomination of William J. Bryan for President.

We commend the present State Administration for its high personal and official integrity, and challenge a comparison of its record with any and all of its predecessors.

We condemn the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for its extravagant expenditures of public money, amounting to $1,594,765.76 in 1899, as opposed to $1,283,971.11, expended by the preceding Legislature, an excess of $310,794 65, not including the sum of $100,000 for public education nor the $63,250 for purchase of State farms.

We further condemn said Legislature for the careless blundering and careless legislation, including more gross blunders and unconstitutional laws than ever before enacted by any General Assembly in North Carolina.

We further denounce the machine leaders of the Democratic party for laying the whip on the backs of the Democratic Legislature and forcing them into enacting and submitting a disfranchising constitutional amendment in violation of the solemn pledges of the party, made not only officially in their campaign handbook but by members of the General Assembly and other Democratic candidates for office in their canvass before the people. We denounce them not only for doing this in violation of their pledges, but also for submitting a measure most odious in form and dangerous in effect. That General Assembly being composed of some of the best lawyers of the party, must have known, or at least had a reasonable doubt, not only as to the unconstitutionality of the monstrous provision of Section 5, known as the "grandfather clause" in said amendment, but also of the great danger of that unconstitutional sectional section falling, leaving the remainder of the amendment to stand, thus disfranchising by an educational qualification fifty or sixty thousand white voters of North Carolina, who in 1898 gave the Democratic party power in the Legislature, and whose ignorance is no fault of their own but is chargeable to the neglect of the Democratic party, which now seeks to disfranchise them and make their ignorance a crime alongside that of the felon.

But even if the proposed amendment were not unconstitutional (as it clearly is), still it is especially objectionable in the following particulars:

(a) In that it dignifies with the right of suffrage the most vicious, troublesome and obnoxious class of the negro population, and completely disfranchises the most faithful, kindly and orderly element of that race.

(b) In that, while clamoring for white supremacy and declaring that no white man shall be disfranchised under this amendment, they have so written their amendment that every white boy becoming of age after 1908 stands on the same footing with the negro, and can not vote unless he is able to read and write.

(c) In that by the latter provision, they have made it possible for the educated negro after 1908 to cast his ballot while the unfortunate son of the white men who have been the strength of true democracy stands without a vote at the ballot box. They slaughter the suffrage of the son whose father they dare not openly attack.

(d) In that this suffrage amendment does not remove the negro from politics or settle the negro question in North Carolina.

(e) In that every voter who has not paid his poll tax as much as five months before the State election and eight months before the national election, shall be disfranchised as much as if he were convicted of felony or were an ignorant negro. The purpose of this provision is not only to disfranchise every good honest citizen who unfortunately cannot pay his taxes by the first of March preceding the election, but further to try to bribe the voter to surrender his suffrage at the expense of the public school fund of the State, which is derived from poll taxes. There lurks behind this proposition a still greater danger to the public schools of the State, for with the adoption of the amendment the opponents of free schools in North Carolina will at once raise the cry that every dollar raised for public instruction means the increase of the number of negro voters, and thus the poor white man's son will be chained in bondage of ignorance and disfranchised to prevent the education of the negro voter. There is no white supremacy in this.

The constitutional question presented by the proposed amendment is one that must be determined by the judgment and conscience of each individual voter. Therefore, we do not make it a party question. We state the evils and dangers and leave the voters of all parties to pass their verdict in the light of these facts. The question is above party, and no one should be more active and anxious in our judgment to defeat it than the rank and file of the Democratic party.

The People's Party is and has always been more distinctly than any other party in North Carolina a white man's party, and is more anxious than any other party to solve the race problem, and to force all parties to a discussion of the great economic issues so vitally affecting the welfare of all wealth producers of the State and nation and decency in politics.

Therefore, we propose in lieu of this dangerous amendment, the best solution of the race question that is possible as long as the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States stands—a solution which deprives no white man in North Carolina now or hereafter of his right of suffrage, to-wit:

Amend Section 6, Art. 6, of the Constitution of North Carolina by inserting among the disqualifications for office, enumerated therein, the following, viz: All negroes and all persons of negro descent to the third generation inclusive.

If the Democratic Legislature which meets in June will offer this safe, constitutional and wholesome amendment in lieu of the present scheme it will have our hearty support. If they will not, we appeal to the people to rally to our assistance to elect a Legislature pledged to support such an amendment.

We congratulate the people of North Carolina upon the decision of the State Supreme Court in the case of Harris vs. Wright (121 N. C R., 172), declaring that the General Assembly has power to provide different systems of county government for various counties of the State. Acting under this decision, we pledge the People's Party to the maintenance of the system of local self-government in all the white counties, towns and cities in the State as established by the General Assembly of 1895, and at the same time to provide and maintain a legislative system of county government for all the negro counties of the State, so that there can never be any question that the white people shall always have full and complete control of county in the State.

We denounce the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for passing an election law, every provision of which is carefully and cunningly planned and devised to thwart the sovereign will of the people of North Carolina by wholesale fraud and debauchery of the ballot box. We declare, without fear of successful contradiction, that it is the most partisan, unfair, infamous and indefensible election law that has ever disgraced the Statute books of any State in the Union.

We pledge ourselves to increase the efficiency of the public school system in North Carolina, and point to the fact that the People's Party has done more for public education in North Carolina than the Democratic party ever did in twice the length of time. To the Populists of North Carolina is to be credited the first great increase in the public school system.

We pledge ourselves to the care of the unfortunate class in North Carolina and to an increase in the necessary facilities for the same. As an earnest of our sincerity, we point to our past record in this particular, and say that no "Legislature in which Populists have had a controlling voice has ever turned a deaf ear to the demand of the unfortunate, or been followed by an urgent appeal for additional provision as has been recently issued by the Board of Public Charities because of the failure of the Democratic Legislature to make such provision as seen and urgently needed at the time they were consuming their time in enacting political legislation and creating new offices during the session of 1899.

Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital. Capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays one against the other, is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best, which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice.

Democrats Wish To Disfranchise White Men.

For the Caucasian.

The proposed constitutional amendment has been discussed by so many able men that it must be plain to every rational mind that Section 5 is clearly unconstitutional. For that reason alone is enough for any honest man in North Carolina to vote against it. When I registered to vote, I took an oath to support the Constitution of North Carolina and the Constitution of the United States, and if I were to vote for the amendment I would violate my oath.

I was talking with a commercial traveler on this subject. He told me that when he registered to vote he was not sworn. Of course it was a Machine Democrat that registered that man. No one will deny that after 1908 all white men will have to stand the same educational test that the negro will stand. There are a good many 13 year-old boys that are working hard to support a widowed mother and perhaps a half dozen little brothers and sisters, and it is about all he can do to keep the wolf from the door. It is almost a matter of impossibility for that boy to go to school a day. Yet the Simmons Machine says that this young man is not qualified, he is not worthy; he can't be trusted with the ballot; he is altogether unfit to enjoy the rights of suffrage.

On the other hand, the educated town negro that loafs around bar rooms and gambling dens and drinks all the whiskey he can get, and plays cards and other games for money, and sells his vote on election day. To this negro the Democratic Machine says, Walk up to the polls, cast your vote, enjoy all the rights of suffrage. Is not this putting the educated negro above the poor illiterate white man? We all know that all this fuss about white supremacy is bosh. We know of a good many white men that voted and did the bidding of the Democratic Machine during the campaign of 1898 under the cry of white supremacy, who have been discharged from their positions and their places filled with negros. Not satisfied, the Machine is now trying to take their liberties from them, notwithstanding the fair promises and affidavits to the contrary. If they had been honest about disfranchising the no one but the negro, why did they not amend the Constitution so no negro could ever hold office in North Carolina.

There would have been no danger of disfranchising any white man. But that is not what the machine Democrats want. They are anxious to disfranchise enough illiterate white men to weaken the Populist and Republican parties; so by the help of the infamous Simmons election law they can get all the pie. I doubt if they would disfranchise a single negro if they could eliminate the illiterate white men without eliminating the illiterate negro. If the negro was eliminated from politics the Democratic party would die suddenly. The negro is the life blood of the Democratic party in North Carolina. They nourish him well that he may be able to give life and strength to the machine. The negro is the only issue that the Democratic party ever had (except when they stole the Populist platform in 1896) and without the negro they are a dead failure. Who are they after? It is the illiterate white man. They are trying to put the Anglo-Saxon blood below the African. The plain people are beginning to see through the trick. They are thinking as never before, they realize that the Democratic party is not their party. They are determined that their liberties shall not be taken from them. They are subscribing for the "Caucasian," they want light to get them out of darkness, they are beginning to see as they saw before. They are confessing their sins one to another of such there is hopes. But all liars, ballot-box stuffers, murderers and purjurert will reap the reward they so much deserve. But these plain, honest liberty-loving white men are going to maintain their political rights the true manhood of North Carolina is too strong and pure to be trampled upon Simmons and his red shirt gang will hear from these people at the August election. They will speak in thunder tones against the amendment and Simmons and his ballot-box stuffers will cry for the rocks and mountains to fall upon them. This is one time that the people of this grand old Commonwealth are going to act and vote independently of the Democratic machine. They are going to cast their vote and see that it is counted as cast.

There is danger ahead, and our liberties are at stake.

Let every true North Carolinian do his whole duty As long as I have a voice to speak and can get ink to flow from a little steel pen, I am going to tell the people of the evils of this hell-born scheme to disfranchise the illiterate white men of North Carolina.

T. E. OWEN.

SUMMER HEAT.—This is the season for bowel complaints. Green apples and cucumbers produce them and PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER cures them. To the troubled stomach it comes like a balm, the wind is assauged, and the trouble ceases. Every druggist in the land keeps Pain-Killer, and no one should be without it in his family. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, and no one should be without it in his family. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

A composer says bank notes are used in composing for-tunes.—Chicago Daily News.

IT SAVED HIS LEG.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga. suffered intensely for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in ten days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Burns, Boils, Pain or Piles its the best salve in the world Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by all druggist.

POU'S CAMPAIGN AFFIDAVIT.

ONE OF HIS METHODS OF FOOLING VOTERS IN THE LAST CAMPAIGN.

HE MAKES AFFIDAVIT THAT A PROPOSITION TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES AND ILLITERATE WHITES WOULD NOT RECEIVE A SINGLE DEMOCRATIC VOTER IN THE LEGISLATURE AND DENOUNCES THOSE WHO MAKE THE CHARGE AS SPEAKING FALSELY AND TRYING TO FOOL THE PEOPLE.

From Caucasian Oct. 19.—

The following affidavit made by James H. Pou, ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, during the last campaign, will be interesting reading. Our readers will remember that whenever and wherever it was charged in the last campaign that if the Democratic machine under Simmons got control of the State, that they would offer a scheme to disfranchise illitterate votes, that the charge was indignantly denied and denounced by every Democratic speaker as being infamously false. Even Mr. Simmons, the Democratic State Chairman, issued an official statement to the voters of the State, branding every such charge as false in toto; saying that that campaign lie had been charged against the Democratic party before, and that the charge was now so old and so false that no one would believe it.

Mr. James H. Pou, the ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, in his speeches made the same declaration. But it seems that in one of his speeches in Moore county, some members of his audience expressed doubt of the truth of his indignant denial, and called upon him while upon the stand to know if he would make an affidavit to that effect. He publicly agreed to do so, we are informed. The result is the affidavit below, made at Raleigh, dated Oct. 14th, 1898. It will be noticed that Mr Pou, shrewd, slick and cunning as he is, attempted to word his affidavit so as not to say explicitly what he had said publicly on the stump, and yet at the same time, to say enough to make it appear that his affidavit had made good his campaign declaration, and fool the voters into accepting his statement and voting for the machine.

The following is a true copy of the affidavit:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
County of Wake. }

James H. Pou, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"I have never said that, if the Democrats regained control of the State, they intended to disfranchise the negroes and illiterate white voters I never have said anything like this, and I know that such is not the intention of the Democratic party. I have never heard a single Democrat give utterance to such a sentiment, and I do not believe, if such a proposition comes before the General Assembly, that it would receive a single Democratic vote. I believe that a majority of the uneducated white voters of North Carolina are Democrats. The Democratic party is appealing to them for aid in preserving white supremacy in the center west and in restoring it in the Eastern part of this State. They are responding to our appeal, and to repay the and their aid with a disfranchise man of their votes would be folly forw ingrattiude indeed. The men who makes these charges knom they speak falsely, but their campaign this year is run upon the idea that the people of North Carolina would rather believe a falsehood than the truth, and they would rather hear libels upon the honored dead than to hear arguments based upon truth."

[Signed]

JAMES H. POU.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this October 1st 1898.

[Signed]

GEO. W. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

Notarial Seal,
Geo. W. Thompson,
Notary Public,
Raleigh, N. C.

Two five cent "documentary" revenue stamps attached.

Lines Suggested to the Writer by Reading "Marion B.'s Client" in Raleigh Post.

We have within our very midst a literary giant,
Who wrote a poem for "The Post"
Called "Marion B's Client."

Old Edgar Allen Poe is dead,
But he would rest uneasy
If he could only scan the lines
So weird, yet so breezy.

Oh! Shakespeare, clamber from your grave
And whisper to the flowers,
To raise their drooping, faded leaves
And kiss the gentle showers.

Now, Rudyard Kipling, stand aside
For surely you must know it;
That you are buried 'neath the tide
By Clinton's gifted poet.

Go, Whitcomb Riley, hide your face
And weep like one in sorrow;
Your poems will be read to-day
But thrown aside to-morrow.

Let honor's voice provoke the dust
And whisper to Macaulay,
That he had better get his pen
For times are getting squally.

A dozen Shelleys may arise
To praise this new found poet,
And as he scrapes the Southern skies
They'll hallow loud—"just go it."

Ye lovers of the great and good,
Come view this sturdy giant;
Who, having nothing else to do
Wrote 'Marion B's Client."

Forgive this erring lip its smiles,
At such "a quaint narration;"
And make him "POET LAUREATE"
Of this united nation.

E. ROSCOE HALL.

Dismal, N. C.

STORY OF A SLAVE.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich. tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold all Druggists.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH
Pain-Killer.
A Medicine Chest in Itself.
SIMPLE, SAFE AND QUICK CURE FOR
Cramps, Diarrhoea, Colds, Coughs, Neuralgia, Rheumatism.
25 and 50 cent Bottles.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE,
PERRY DAVIS'

"Boys, queried the teacher of the juvenile class, "can any of you tell me what an island is?" "Yes'm answeren a bright little fellow, "it's a body of land almost surrounded by insurgents.".

PREVENTED A TRAGEDY.

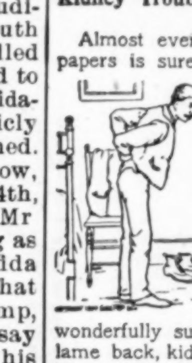
Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of Pneumonia, Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at all Drug Stores.

A condition, Not a Theory--Politicus—"The question is, What shall we do with our new possessions?" Younghub—"I tell you what I do with mine; I walk the floor nights with it."—Harper's Bazar.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

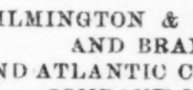
Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.



It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



Home of Swamp-Root.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R AND BRANCHES.
AND ATLANTIC COAST LINE R R COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH

DATED July 31, 1899	No. 23 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.	No. 103 dexSun	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	P M	A. M.	P M
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	....	....	....
Ar Rocky Mount,	12 55	10 36	....	....	....
Lv Tarboro	12 21	....	6 00	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount,	1 00	10 36	6 45	5 40	12 52
Lv Wilson	1 58	11 14	7 10	6 20	2 40
Lv Selma	2 55	11 57	....	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 10	....	....	....
Ar Florence	7 25	3 15	....	....	....
	P. M.	A. M.			
	....	....	7 50	7 01	3 21
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	....	8 09	4 25
Lv Magnolia	....	....	....	9 40	5 50
Ar Wilmington			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 102 dexSun	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 40	....	7 45	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	12 20	....	9 45	....	....
Lv Selma	1 50	....	10 54	....	....
Ar Wilson	2 35	....	11 31	....	....
		A M.		P. M.	A. M
Lv Wilmington	....	....	....	7 00	9 45
Lv Magnolia	....	....	....	8 34	11 19
Lv Goldsboro	....	5 15	....	9 45	12 30
	P. M.		A M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	2 35	5 43	11 31	10 38	1 16
Ar Rocky Mount,	3 30	6 15	12 07	11 35	1 58
Ar Tarboro	....	7 04		....	....
Lv Tarboro	12 21	....	....		
Lv Rocky Mount,	3 30	....	12 09	....	....
Ar Weldon	4 32	....	1 00	....	....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington 9 00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12 15 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12 25 p. m. arrives Sanford 1 43 p. m. Returning leave Sanford 2 30 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 3 45 p. m., leave Fayetteville 3 50 p. m., arrives Wilmington 6 50 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 8 15 a. m., Maxton 9 20 a. m., Red Springs 9 53 a. m., Hope Mills 10 42 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 10 55. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4 40 p. m., Hope Mills 4 55 p m., Red Springs 5 35 p. m., Maxton 6 15 p m., arrives Bennettsville 7 15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No 78 at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3 35 p. m., Halifax 4 15 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5 08 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7 50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m. Weldon 11:33 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:15 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 10 p.m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:05 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:10 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 a. m., 3 40 p. m., arrive Nashville 10 10 a. m., 4 03 p. m., Spring Hope 10 40 a. m., 4 25 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 11 00 a. m., 4 55 p.m., Nashville 11 22 a. m., 5 25 p. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 11 45 a. m., 6 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:40 a. m., and 4:15 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agt
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Man.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

WANTED.

Reliable man for Manager of Branch Office I wish to open in this vicinity. Good opening for an energetic sober man. Kindly mention this paper when when writing.

A. T. MORRIS,
Cincinnati. O.

Illustrated catalogue 4 cts.postage.

$2.00 WORTH OF PRESENTS.

For 50c worth of work. We are giving away Watches, Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Guns &c, &c. to introduce our paper, PASTIME, a high class illustrated family paper of from 16 to 32 large pages: 64 to 128 columns of Choice Good Stories, Literature, Art, Humor Letters of Travel in Foreign Lands &c. &c. And all you have to do to get $2 worth of presents is to get 20 subscribers at 10c each. Send 10c in stamps for full particulars, long list of presents and our paper, PASTIME for six months. If, after hearing from us you find our statement untrue we will return your money and continue the pap

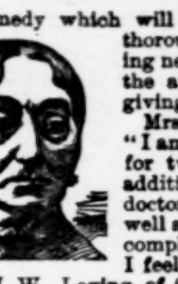


LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S **Steel & Pennyroyal Pills** are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

...VER TOO OLD TO BE CURED.

S. S. S. Is a Great Blessing to Old People. It Gives Them New Blood and Life.

Age does not necessarily mean feebleness and ill health, and nearly all of the sickness among older people can be avoided. Most elderly people are very susceptible to illness but it is wholly unnecessary. By keeping their blood pure they can fortify themselves so as to escape three-fourths of the ailments from which they suffer so generally. S. S. S. is the remedy which will keep their systems young, by purifying the blood thoroughly removing all waste accumulations, and imparting new strength and life to the whole body. It increases the appetite, builds up the energies, and sends new life giving blood throughout the entire system



Mrs. Sarah Pike, 477 Broadway, South Boston, writes "I am seventy years old, and had not enjoyed good health for twenty years. I was sick in different ways, and in addition had Eczema terribly on one of my legs. The doctor said that on account of my age, I would never be well again. I took a dozen bottles of S. S. S. and it cured me completely, and I am happy to say that I feel as well as I ever did in my life."



Mr. J. W. Loving, of Colquitt, Ga., says: "For eighteen years I suffered tortures from a fiery eruption on my skin. I tried almost every known remedy, but they failed one by one, and I was told that my age, which is sixty-six, was against me, and that I could never hope to be well again. I finally took S. S. S., and it cleansed my blood thoroughly, and now I am in perfect health."

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

is the only remedy which can build up and strengthen old people, because it is the only one which is guaranteed free from potash, mercury, arsenic and other damaging minerals. It is made from roots and herbs, and has no chemicals whatever in it. S S S cures the worst cases of Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, Rheumatism, Tetter, Open Sores, Chronic Ulcers, Boils, or any other disease of the blood. Books on these diseases will be sent free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is headquarters for Everybody.

Rates $2.00 and $2.50 per day.

Elegant Rooms With Baths,

50 CENTS PER DAY EXTRA.

L. T. BROWN, Manager

FREE COACH AT ALL TRAINS.

No DISEASE has so baffled the medical skill of all ages as RHEUMATISM.

and no remedy has ever been known to cure it until "5 Drops,"

the Rheumatic Cure demonstrated its wonderful curative power.

It has never failed to cure RHEUMATISM in any form, Acute or Chronic.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK]

Here is what a Prominent Physician has to say who has had 35 years of active Practice of Medicine:

I have never before in my 35 years of practice of medicine given my testimonial or recommendation to any patent medicine, but there is a remedy, the result of which has come under my own observation; for there is no Disease which has so baffled the medical skill of all ages as Rheumatism and to find a Reliable remedy for the same. At last we have found it in "5 DROPS," manufactured by the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company, Chicago, Ill.

The "5 DROPS," has proven itself wonderful for its curative power in Rheumatism, not as a Temporary Reliever only, but to give a Permanent Cure even in chronic cases. Sometime ago, I had among others several Rheumatic cases, under my treatment and prescribed for these patients the very best Remedies which I skillfully selected, but without desirable results. I then heard of "5 DROPS" and of its Wonderful Cures, and prescribed it to a few patients who found relief from its use within a few days. After that I prescribed it to a great number and to my surprise, I will say that in the course of Two or Three Weeks after they had used "5 DROPS" and "5 Drop" Plasters they were Cured.

Among these were a few who had, for a number of years, been suffering with Chronic Rheumatism, who had piloted themselves around on Crutches. They came to my office without Crutches and told me they were perfectly Well. They give all the credit to "5 DROPS" and to "5 Drop" Plasters and this is their testimony to the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company for their kindness and for the conscientious way in which they are placing these Wonderful Remedies among suffering humanity, which they told me to write to the Company as an acknowledgement.

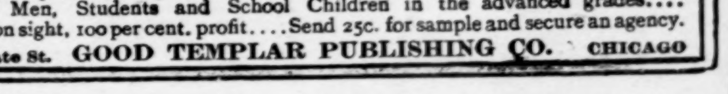
As I have seen the Curative Power of "5 DROPS" and "5 Drop" Plasters, in a great many instances, I can Truly recommend them and also that the firm is perfectly honest and reliable to deal with. C. A. JACKSON, Physician and Surgeon, Kearney, Neb., Aug. 29, 1899.

How Long Have You Suffered with RHEUMATISM?
How Long Have You Read About "5 DROPS" Without Taking Them?

Do you not think you have wasted precious time and suffered enough? If so, then try the "5 drops" and be promptly and permanently cured of your afflictions. "5 Drops" is a speedy and Sure Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago (lame back), Kidney Diseases, Asthma, Hay-Fever, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of all kinds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Headache, Nervous or Neuralgic, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Earache, Spasmodic and Catarrhal Croup, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Creeping Numbness, Malaria, and kindred diseases. "5 Drops" has cured more people, during the past four years, of the above named diseases than all other remedies known, and in case of Rheumatism is curing more than all the doctors, patent medicines, electric belts and batteries combined, for they cannot cure Chronic Rheumatism. Therefore, waste no more valuable time and money longer, but try "5 Drops" and be promptly CURED. "5 Drops" is not only the best medicine, but it is the cheapest, for a $1.00 bottle contains 300 doses. Price per bottle $1.00, prepaid by mail or express, or 6 bottles for $5.00. For the next 30 days we will send a 25c. sample FREE to any one sending 10 cents to pay for the mailing. Agents wanted. Write to-day.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160-164 E. LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

McWhorter's Fountain Pen....25 Cents



AGENTS WANTED

The best fountain pen on the market at the price....Equal to many sold at $1.00 and upwards....Made of Aluminum and will not tarnish....Has an ebony metal cap....Splendid automatic feeder....Works easy....Uses any ordinary black writing ink....Holds enough to write twenty-five ordinary letters....Does not soil the hands and is so simple in construction as to be almost impossible to get out of order....Just the thing for Ministers, Professional Men, Students and School Children in the advanced grades.... Sells on sight, 100 per cent. profit....Send 25c. for sample and secure an agency.

52 State St. GOOD TEMPLAR PUBLISHING CO. CHICAGO

POTASH gives color, flavor and firmness to all fruits. No good fruit can be raised without Potash.

Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS
NORTH, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5TH, 1899.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R.R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Lv Washington P. R. R.	5 00pm	4 30am
Lv Richmond. A. C. L.	9 00am	9 05am
Lv Portsmouth S. A. L.	*8 45pm	*9 20am
Ar Weldon	11 10pm	11 43am
Ar Henderson	12 56am	1 35pm
Ar Raleigh	2 22am	3 36pm
Ar Southern Pines	4 27am	6 00pm
Ar Hamlet	5 14am	7 00pm
Lv. Wilmington, S. A. L.		*3 05pm
Ar Monroe, S. A. L.	*6 53am	*9 12pm
Ar Charlotte S. A. L.	*8 00am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester S. A. L.	*8 13am	*10 55pm
Ar Greenwood	10 45am	1 12am
Ar Athens	1 24pm	3 48am
Ar Atlanta	3 50pm	6 15am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta S. A. L.	*1 00pm	*8 50pm
Ar Athens	3 08pm	11 05pm
Ar Greenwood	5 40pm	1 46am
Ar Chester	7 53pm	4 08am
Ar Monroe	9 30pm	5 45am
Lv. Charlotte, S. A. L.	*8 20pm	*5 00am
Ar Hamlet, S. A. L.	*11 10pm	*7 43am
Ar Wilmington, S. A. L.*		*12 05pm
Ar So. Pines S. A. L.	*12 02am	*9 00am
Ar Raleigh	2 03am	11 13am
Ar Henderson	3 26am	12 45pm
Ar Weldon	4 55am	2 50pm
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 20pm
Ar Richmond A. C. L.	*8 15am	*7 20pm
Ar Washington, P. R. R.	12 31pm	11 20pm
Ar New York	6 23pm	6 53am

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

Nos. 403 and 402.—"The Atlanta Special," Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Charlotte, N. C.

Nos. 41 and 38.—"The S. A. L. Express," Solid Train Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta.

Both trains make immediate connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon and Florida.

For tickets, sleepers, etc., apply to

H. S. Leard, T. P. A.,
Z. P. Smith, C. T. A.
Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.

E. ST JOHN, Vice- President and Gen. Man.
W. B GLOVER, Traffic Manger.
V E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
C. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
Gen office Portsmouth, Va.

THE SICK MADE WELL.

Have you any pain, or ache, or weakness? Does your blood show that it contains impurities? Are you nervous? Do you lack snap and activity of mind and body? Are you easily tired? Have you lost ambition? Is there any unnatural drain upon the system? Is every organ performing its proper function. In other words: Are you a perfect strong, active, vigorous, healty, happy man or woman? If not, you should not delay one day before you consult J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, 22½ DSouth Broad St. Atlanta Ga.



To Repair Broken Articles use **Major's Cement** Remember MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT, MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE 11.

To take effect Sunday Mar. 11, 1900, at 7:40 A. M. at Goldsboro.
Supersedes Time Table 10, of Oct. 22 1899, and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS		5 Daily ex Sun. mixt solid frei't cars and passengers.		3 Passenger Daily.
			A. M.		P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*		7 30		3 40
	Bests	s	7 53		4 00
W	LaGrange*	s	8 10	s	4 09
	Falling Creek	s	8 27	s	4 20
W	Kinston*	s	8 50	s	4 29
	Caswell	f	9 08	f	4 46
Ar	Dover*		9 30	s	
Lv			9 45		4 55
W	Core Creek	s	10 02	s	5 07
	Tuscarora	s	10 20	s	5 19
	Clark's	f	10 30	f	5 25
W Ar	Newbern*	s	10 50	s	5 40
Lv					5 50
	Riverdale			f	6 15
	Croatan			f	6 15
	Havelock			s	6 30
W	Newport*			s	6 43
	Wildwood			f	6 49
	Atlantic			f	6 54
Ar	Morehead City*			s	7 02
Lv					7 07
	Atlantic Hotel		....		....
W Ar	M. City Depot*				7 15
			A. M.		A. M

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.		4 Passenger daily.		6 Daily except Sunday, Mxt solid Fr't cars and passenger.
			A. M.		P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*		11 05	f	8 00
	Bests	s	10 45	s	7 35
W	LaGrange*	s	10 32	s	7 20
	Falling Creek	s	10 22	s	6 57
W	Kinston*	s	10 12	s	6 40
	Caswell	f	9 50	f	6 15
Lv Ar	Dover*	s	9 42	s	6 27
W	Core Creek	s	9 30	s	5 37
	Tuscarora	f	9 20	s	5 20
	Clark's	f	9 12	f	5 11
Lv	Newbern*	s	9 00	s	4 50
Ar			8 37		
	Riverdale	f	8 15		
	Croatan	f	8 09		
	Havelock	s	8 00		
W	Newport*	s	7 46		
	Wildwood	f	7 39		
	Atlantic	f	7 35		
Lv	Morehead City*	s	7 27		
Ar			7 22		
	Atlantic Hotel		......		......
Lv	M. City Depot		7,05		
			A. M.		P. M.

W—Water stations. f—Stop on Signal
*—Telegraph station. s—Regular stop.

S. L. DILL, Supt.

The Atlanta Daily Constitution is Now Running a Special Campaign Offer Only $1.00.

The Constitution, of Atlanta, Ga., is now offering its Daily and Sunday editions complete to new subscribers, from the date the order reaches that office until July 7th, for only $1.00. July 7th will take the subscriber past the date of the Bryan Nominating Convention at Kansas City on July 4th. In the meantime all the State Conventions will have acted, as well as the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in June. In connection with the $1.00 Campaign offer, each such subscriber may cast a ballot naming his choice or judgment as to the Democratic and Republican nominees for President and Vice-President, and $250.00 in prizes will be given to the accurate ballots.

The sooner you send for it the longer you will get the paper for your dollar.

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVE FASHION MAGAZINE

THE DESIGNER

Published Monthly

WITH HANDSOME COLORED PLATES.

ALSO ILLUSTRATES

THE CELEBRATED Standard Patterns

The only reliable patterns, because they allow seams.

Subscription Price: $1.00 a year.
10 cents for single copies.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR THIS PUBLICATION.

Liberal cash commission. Write for sample copy and terms to Subscription Department,

THE DESIGNER,
32 West 14th St., New York City.

One Week FREE Treatment for Postal Card

Have you "THAT TIRED FEELING" as Spring comes on? If so, don't spend $5.00 for five bottles of Sarsaparilla, because you can get from One Box of Australian Electric Pill Remedy, for $1.00 more real value and better results What is this remedy? We answer: The most perfect Laxative. The most perfect Tonic. The most perfect Nervine. The most perfect Appetizer. The Most Perfect **Blood Purifier in the World**

Worth $5.00 but costs only $1.00 for 50 days

It Contains No Poison, No Mercury, No Morphine, No Aloes

Australian Electric Pills are a system treatment entirely filling the place of liquid medicines and are more than 100 per cent. cheaper and better. They seldom fail to cure and always give relief. Liquid medicines are no comparison, and as fast as the pleasant effects and immediate results of Australian Pills are known they become the family favorite. Every box is guaranteed to contain three times the medical properties found in ordinary liquid preparations on the market. We guarantee every box to give perfect satisfaction, or we will refund your money as freely as we have taken it. Regulate the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels with this remedy and four-fifths of your ailments will disappear. It is also a great preventive of disease. Purify your blood and disease will die from want of material to subsist upon. Tens of thousands have used them for the past 5 years. We want an active agent in each town. You can not buy this remedy at the stores. You must order from an agent or direct from us. As an agent you will be protected in your exclusive territory and have no competition from stores. Send at once for free sample and special terms to agents.

AUSTRALIAN REMEDY CO., 43 & 45 Hamilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COLUMBIA BEVEL-GEARS

Do Not Deteriorate, but Improve With us.

THE COLUMBIA BEVEL-GEAR CHAINLESS is always at the point of highest efficiency, always ready to ride, and always gives satisfaction. New models greatly reduced in weight and improved throughout. Price, Models 65 and 66, $75. Models 59 and 60, $60.

COLUMBIA CHAIN WHEELS have all the new features of the Chainless aside from the driving mechanism. Price $50.

HARTFORDS, STORMERS AND PENNANTS are light, strong, handsome, thoroughly reliable bicycles at moderate prices. $35, $30, $26.

The Columbia Coster Brake.

Saves fully one-third of the pedaling necessary in riding without this equipment. Makes coasting a pleasure and holds the machine in absolute control at all times. Applicable to both Chainless and Chain models.

AMERICAN BICYCLE CO., POPE SALES DEPARTMENT, **HARTFORD, CONN.**

SHERWOOD HIGGS & CO., COLUMBIA DEALERS, Raleigh, N. C.

State Library

Going to Bed in India.

Going to bed in India is a very different process from going to bed at home. To begin with, it is a far less formal process. There is no shutting the door, no cutting yourself off from the outer world, no going upstairs and finally no getting into bed. You merely lie down on your bed, which, with its bedding, is so simple as to be worth describing. The bed is a wooden frame with webbing laced across it, and each bed has a thin cotton mattress. Over this one sheet is spread, and two pillows go to each bed. That's all!—Scottish American.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease.
A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Choosing a Wife.

Fuddy—One cannot help falling in love with a handsome woman who knows how to dress herself.

Duddy—Yes; but when a man chooses a wife he is wiser to choose one who can dress a turkey or a lobster than one who knows only how to dress herself.—Boston Transcript.

Stomach Troubles In Spring

Are THAT BILIOUS FEELING, bad taste in the mouth, dull headache, sleeplessness, poor appetite.

No matter how careful you are about eating, everything you take into your stomach turns sour, causes distress, pains and unpleasant gases.

Don't you understand what these symptoms—signals of distress—mean?

They are the cries of the stomach for help! It is being overworked. It needs the peculiar tonic qualities and digestive strength to be found in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best stomach and blood remedies known to the medical profession are combined in the medicine, and thousands of grateful letters telling its cures prove it to be the greatest medicine for all stomach troubles ever yet discovered.

Wood For the Stove in Summer.

Take time before spring work gets well started to cut and split plenty of wood for the stoves during summer. Well seasoned wood makes good cooking, and saves waste of time and material in the kitchen. Green wood soon chokes the stovepipe with soot. It is annoying to the cook, whose patience and convenience ought to be considered, especially if she is your wife, and often causes late meals and bad cooking. It causes waste also. It is far cheaper to cut and split wood for the stove now and have it well seasoned by summer time. You will not want to take time to get up stove wood after the summer work begins. Do it now, and save thereby. This is one of the ways to economize that is often overlooked.

One man counts for as much as another when it comes to taking the census.

Woman's Refuge

when sick is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other medicine in the world has done so much good.

No confidence has ever been violated.

No woman's testimonial was ever published by Mrs. Pinkham without special permission.

No woman ever wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice without getting help. No man sees these letters. Her advice is free, and her address is Lynn, Mass. She is a woman, you can tell her the truth. No living person is so competent to advise women. None has had such experience.

She has restored a million sufferers to health. You can trust her. Others have.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

POSITIVELY CIN-CO-LERY GUARANTEED — A true food for the BRAIN, NERVES, MUSCLES and BLOOD — PRICE, One Dollar per bottle, Six Bottles for Five Dollars — A Scientific Treatment for all manner of NERVOUS DISEASES. Prepared by CIN-CO-LERY CO. Denison, Texas U.S.A.

ROOFING MATERIALS.
Black and Galvanized Corrugated Iron for Warehouses, Barns, &c., &c. Galvanized Gutters and Down Spouts. Tin Plates of all kinds. Nimmo Old Style, Sandow Old Style, Tuxedo Heavy Coated, T. D. Lillian: all stamped. Guaranteed. W. C. NIMMO & CO., 258 Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Consultation, personal or by mail; treatise and $2 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE to Fit patients who pay expressage only on delivery. Permanent Cure, not only temporary relief, for all Nervous Disorders, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Debility, Exhaustion. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ld. 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

MIKE DONOVAN, Instructor of boxing at the New York Athletic Club, will publish a series of twenty illustrated boxing lessons in GOLDEN HOURS. This will offer its readers the same privileges as those who ably enough to belong to a fashionable club. Ask your newsdealer for GOLDEN HOURS No. 640, or send $1 for special subscription covering the lessons to GOLDEN HOURS, 24 and 26 Vandewater Street, New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Agents Wanted You can earn $50 per mo. handling our Portraits and Frames. Write for terms. C. B. Anderson & Co., 372 Elm St. Dallas, Tex.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION — 25 CTS.

Sc. 16.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

A QUAKER'S PRAYER.

Oh, that my eyes might closed be
To what becomes me not to see!
That deafness might possess my ear
To what concerns me not to hear!
That truth my tongue might always tie
From ever speaking foolishly!
That no vain thought might ever rest
Or be conceived within my breast!
Wash, Lord, and purify my heart,
And make it clean in every part;
And when 'tis clean, Lord, keep it so,
For that is more than I can do.

The New Doctor.



"WHAT is the new doctor's name?" inquired one of a group of girls of the druggist's boy.

"Hopkins," was the reply.

"Is he married?" asked another.

"I believe not."

"That settles it," said the third girl, Helen Clark. "The advent of a handsome young doctor in a little town like this is an event not to be overlooked. Henceforth I am an invalid."

"Kate, let you and me become nurses," suggested Nettie Sanborn.

"Helen, I'll dare you to go home, make believe sick, tie up your head and send for the doctor. It will be rare fun," ventured Kate Upton.

"There isn't a soul at the house, so the coast is clear. I'll do it, if you'll go with me."

"Agreed," responded both girls; "we had no intention of being left out."

They were too intent on their fun to notice the roguish twinkle in the boy's eyes, and he did not consider it necessary to inform them that the gentleman under consideration was sitting in the druggist's private office, hearing every word.

The doctor was wondering whether he ought to be angry or enter into the spirit of the joke.

"I'll go," he decided as the messenger summoned him to Judge Clark's residence.

Helen was on the sofa among a pile of pillows and made a charming invalid in spite of the wet bandage on her forehead. Her two friends were full of sympathy.

"Such a fearful headache, doctor; I am almost wild; can't you do something for it?" and the blue eyes turned to him pleadingly.

"Very well done," was the young man's mental comment.

He gravely felt her pulse, took her temperature and looked at her tongue.

"Your pulse is regular; your temperature is normal," he observed, slowly.

"Helen, dear, didn't you say you had palpitation of the heart this morning, just dreadfully?" inquired Kate.

This was too much for Nettie; with a smothered laugh she turned to the window.

Helen did not answer, but sank back on the pillows, closing her eyes.

The doctor leaned forward and placed his ear over her heart. The blood rushed to her face; she felt like a culprit and was tempted to confess and beg his pardon. But that would never do. He would despise her for such a bold trick.

The physician looked thoughtful for a moment.

"What will he say? Oh, I wish he would go," sighed Helen to herself.

"I understand your case, Miss Clark," he explained; "it is nothing serious—you will outgrow these attacks. I will leave a remedy which will relieve your headache in a few hours."

He opened his case and began preparing some powders in a very professional way, but slyly watching the girls all the time.

"There," as he finished the last powder, "take these every half hour; they are harmless. You are suffering from an acute attack of what the French call 'mechancete.'" and he bowed himself out.

"'Mechancete,' quick, girls, get the French dictionary and see what this terrible malady is that I may outgrow! Do you suppose he is stupid enough to think I am very ill?"

"I believe he saw through it. I never felt so mean in all my life," declared Nettie, as she ran her forefinger into the "Mech" column. "Here it is. Oh, girls," and her face was scarlet; "just read that!"

"Give it to me," cried Helen. "'Mechancete,' roguish trick, naughtiness," she read.

"He will probably tell this," said Nettie, "and before night this escapade will be all over the town."

"I'll never speak to him again," exclaimed Helen. "Mechancete, indeed! He's as mean as he can be."

"I don't blame him one bit," protested Kate. "It shows his spirit."

The following day Helen met the doctor on the street.

"I trust Miss Clark has recovered," he inquired, smilingly.

"Perfectly, sir," was the haughty reply.

The winter, with its gayeties, passed, and everywhere Helen ignored him. Once he tried to defend himself, but she would not listen.

"If you were a gentleman you would not refer to the humiliating circumstances," was her reply, "and I will never forgive you."

"Helen, I think you treat Dr. Hopkins shamefully," said Nettie. "I used to think he was in love with you; his eyes followed you about and had such a pained look when you snubbed him."

"Nonsense! If he wants to make an idiot of himself I am not to blame."

"He won't bore you any more, my sweet friend," assured Kate, "for he is to take Madge Stone to the lawn party to-night. Aren't you ashamed to leave him to the mercy of that freckled little thing, after he saved your life with his sugar powders?" and Kate laughed merrily.

All the town was at the lawn party; it was an annual affair given for the benefit of the public library and society attended in its best. Helen was not her usual merry self. She sat in a leafy corner of the arbor away from the crowd. Why did it annoy her that Dr. Hopkins should be attentive to Madge? Why was she unhappy? She would not allow herself to think of him. Had she not said again and again that she hated him?

"Miss Helen," said a voice, which she knew well and whose tones sent the color to her cheeks, "you look lonely."

"I am not. I prefer solitude, sometimes, at present, for instance."

He sat down beside her.

"Pardon me if I intrude; but I insist on knowing why you treat me so rudely. You will not even be friends, and——" his voice was low and tender, "and I have even dared hope to be more. If you will only give me a chance."

"Excuse me, doctor. I fear I shall take cold in this corner," and she fled into the house.

That night the people were roused by cries of fire and shrill tones of alarm; the fire service was inefficient, and the citizens lent a helping hand. No one was braver or more helpful than the young doctor; he feared no risk and heeded no caution.

In his attempt to save a child from the flames he was struck by the falling timbers, and they carried his unconscious form to Judge Clark's home near by.

"Is it fate or Providence?" thought Helen, as she offered to watch beside him while her father summoned Dr. Goodspeed.

"What if he dies?" she moaned. The doctor opened his eyes slowly. What made him so weak? Why this pain in his arm? He could not move it. Where was he? Was that Helen Clark? He could hear the noise of the firemen outside, and it dawned upon him that he must be hurt. Helen was approaching the couch, He closed his eyes, hardly daring to trust his vision.

She knelt beside him. The blood surged through his body and strength returned to every muscle as he felt her lips touch his and her hand upon his brow. The closed eyes opened and met hers.

"Oh, you are not dead; I was so afraid you would never open your eyes and would never know——" and she hid her face in her hands.

He tried to rise, but sank back with pain.

"Don't move," she cried. "You are hurt. Dr. Godspeed will soon be here."

He stretched out his injured arm and drew her to him.

"Helen, is it possible you love me?"

The touch of her lips upon his was the answer, but it meant more than words.

"And you have been so cruel to me all these days. I thought you almost hated me."

"Forgive me; I loved you all the time, but was too proud to own it."

The task of forgiving was beautiful.

"Well, well, young man," said the doctor, as he bustled into the room; "this is a pretty state of affairs, a broken arm, half a dozen bruises and eyebrows singed off; a handsome figure you'll cut among the girls now. We'll punish you by a few weeks of invalidism."

"I might enjoy the punishment if I had a good nurse."

The old man did not lose the glance he cast on Helen.

"Probably you would; I suspect you've some heart trouble with all the rest, you young rascal," and he laughed knowingly.—Chicago News.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

There are two kinds of time—clock or mean time and apparent or sun time. Clock time is always right, while sun time varies every day; the sun very seldom being on the meridian at twelve o'clock, solar day differing in length, owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit, etc.; but a mean solar day, as recorded by clock time, is twenty-four hours long.

An addition to the known mineral treasures of the frosty north is made by the recent discovery of gold deposits in Siberia, on the northwestern shore of the Sea of Okhotsk. The Russian Government has taken charge of the new goldfields, and is preparing to lease them to parties who wish to try their fortune in developing the deposits. A fresh impulse is thus given to the opening up of Siberia.

Professor Dewar and other scientific men have been testing the power of extreme cold on the microbes of typhoid fever, diphtheria, cholera and other diseases. The temperature of liquid air, 190 degrees centigrade, had no effect on bacteria subjected to it for twenty hours. The light-giving bacteria lost their luminosity in the cold, but recovered it on being thawed out. The experiments will be continued with liquid hydrogen.

Distilling various metals, Kahlbaum, of Basle, has found that a number of them that usually rust quickly—like iron or copper—are so purified that it becomes difficult to oxidize them. Iron is a beautiful silver-white medal that does not tarnish in the air. Tin proves to be the most difficult of the common metals to distill, as in a vacuum it does not begin to pass over until a temperature of 6000 degrees centigrade is reached.

In a Brussels street traversed by an electric tram-car line, it has been noticed that the trees on one side of the way begin to lose their foliage early in August, the leaves turning brown and dropping off. But in October the same trees begin to bud again, and sometimes even blossom. Meanwhile the trees on the opposite side of the street are unaffected, losing their foliage late in the autumn and budding only in the spring. The cause of the anomaly is supposed to be leaking electric currents, which stimulate the growth of the trees affected.

The most recent and it may be added the most novel idea that has been advanced in the way of submarine navigation is a telescopic boat, whose displacement is changed by pushing in or out the after part. This is accomplished by means of an hydraulic mechanism, and as the volume of the boat is increased or diminished it rises or sinks. The vessel is designed to be equipped for the discharge of Whitehead torpedoes, and possesses the striking feature of having the conning-tower capable of being separated from the hull and floating away as an independent boat, bearing the crew, in case of accident.

A Wasteful Case.

"Did you ever stop to consider," said a well-known detective, "how the principle of economy is entirely lost sight of in the prosecution of trivial cases? For instance, here the other day a man was arrested for for stealing five cents' worth of milk. The complainant never stopped to think how much it was going to cost him, but I guess he would be willing to withdraw the charge now. Here he has lost two days' pay on account of the case, officers under pay have put in time that might be better employed, and there will be sheriff's fees to foot for the board of the prisoner while he is in jail. And all for five cents' worth of milk! There is very little economy in law."—Detroit Free Press.

A man, "apparently educated and refined," has been fined $50 for mutilating publications on file in the Chicago public library. He pleaded to be released, saying that he needed the clippings in compiling statistics.

HORTICULTURE



The Value of Currants.

The currant is one of the most valuable small fruits for general culture. There is only one serious drawback, which has developed recently, and that is the attack of insects. The stalk borer and the cherry fruit worm are the worst, while the currant worm is to be feared.

Quick Forest Returns.

Hillsides should be timbered. Every farm should have a woodlot for its own needs. A few walnuts or chestnuts planted and protected from cattle will soon yield a return. Forested streams produce the best water. Reseeding chestnut land with chestnuts is practicable, neither mold nor mice interfering when done at the proper time.

Partial Shade For Lilies.

Lily beds should be protected either by shrubbery or so situated that the buildings furnish the necessary shade. It is always possible to protect the beds by means of a little lattice roofing six feet above the plants. It is an excellent plan to put up a light frame around the bed, covering with a very light, open cloth which can be used for shade in very hot weather. This will not only prolong the flowering season, but will produce blossoms of greater size for the market.

Hints For the Horticulturist.

Stem plants of the currant and other hardy plants may be made when wood is mature in autumn, and planted at once.

But fall planted cuttings must be mulched lightly to prevent frost heaving.

Cuttings should be made at least six inches long.

Grafting consists in placing together two portions of a plant or of different plants containing living cambium, in such a way that their cambium parts are maintained in intimate contract.

The layer of cells between the bark and the wood is called the cambium or cambium layer.

A stolen is a branch that starts above or at the surface of the ground, and grows prostrate until it roots, usually at the node.

A layer is an artificial stolen—a branch made to bend down and root.

The cion is a portion of the dormant stem, of the variety it is desired to propagate.

Cions are usually cut in autumn or in mild winter weather, packed in moist moss or leaves, and stored in a cool cellar.

Four parts rosin, two parts beeswax, and one part beef tallow is the formula for grafting wax.

Pruning the Roses.

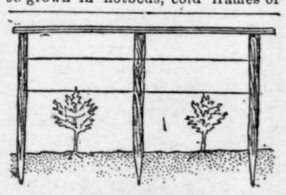
Like the garden of several generations ago, the one at present is not complete without roses. Though our grandmothers had, save in exceptionally favored neighborhoods, scarcely more than a half dozen varieties, the number now is almost legion. Yet despite the countless varieties, the delicate coloring, the faultless form, for the busy woman who may not always be able to give the special care required by the choicer sorts, the old-fashioned damask rose still reigns with charms undiminished. Roses are gross feeders, and it is perhaps due to that fact that in olden times they often stood near the kitchen door, thereby getting the benefit of the weekly suds, that they owed a portion of their thrift. Renew the soil from time to time by well-rotted cow manure.

June roses need pruning but once a year, and this is best done in spring, as soon as the vigor of the different sprouts can be determined. Cut back the wood one-half and thin out the weaker shoots. In trimming, use a sharp knife or pruning shears. Hand shears, especially for pruning are very useful in many ways for keeping the lawn in order. The moss roses, in red, pink and white, are among the best hardy sorts. Best because they are decidedly handsome when just about to expand; also, because by tying their sepals together just before the flowers expand, they dry beautifully, retaining their pristine loveliness for years.—Bessie L. Putnam, in the Epitomist.

Profitable Tomato Growing.

Tomato growing is one of the most profitable lines for the gardener and truck farmer. The yield under ordinary circumstances ranges from 250 to 500 bushels per acre. The surplus can be used for canning, making catsup and wine and the refuse may be profitably fed to poultry.

There are many varieties, but the best I have ever planted are the Stone and Canada Victor. The plants may be grown in hotbeds, cold frames or



A TOMATO TRELLIS.

out of doors. For general crop I prefer to burn a brush heap where my plant bed is to be, then dig up with a mattock, working in all the ashes while warm, and sowing the seed in early spring. The bed is well raked, thoroughly firmed and covered with brush. This makes an ideal bed where the plants grow stocky and form good roots. Transplanting is best done with a dibble, putting the plants on the west side of the furrows, running north and south. If young plants are watered too much they will not grow thrifty and are more liable to blight. When the plants get about one foot high they should be trellised by driving stakes near each hill, or putting them eight to twelve feet apart and tying with binding twine.—Joel Shomaker, in American Agriculturist.

"Regardless of Cost."

A man entered a Broadway shop the other day on seeing a sign over the door which said: "We are selling all goods regardless of cost!"

He looked about and finally picked up a piece of Bohemian glassware.

"How much?"

"Twelve dollars and seventy-five cents," answered the shopkeeper.

"That's outrageous," exclaimed the visitor. "I saw the same thing exactly in Baden-Baden this summer for five marks."

"That may be," replied the shopman, with a grin, "but don't you see, we are selling goods here regardless of cost."—Harper's Magazine.

In 1899 the iron imports of Germany increased $8,000,000 in value.

FARM TOPICS

Tile Draining.

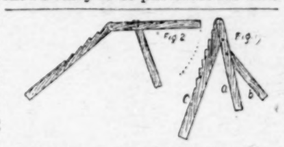
Tile drain should be put from five to six feet below the surface, not only to prevent any danger of freezing, but to prevent them from being choked up by grass roots, which would soon fill them at a depth of two or three feet from the surface. Deepening the drainage also deepens the soil, and makes the land dry earlier in the spring, resist drought better and available for many crops which would not grow if the water was within three feet of the surface.

Why Sheep Are Profitable.

Henry Stewart, than whom there is no better authority, says: "The sheep possesses a less degree of nervous energy than the horse, ox, or pig, but it is capable of enduring greater extremes of heat and cold with less inconvenience, and possesses a more vigorous digestion than those animals. The most of its nervous energy is expended in digestive and assimilating functions, and the least proportion upon its sensitive and locomotive organs. None of our domestic animals so completely digests coarse fodder, or so thoroughly and profitably turns the most nutritious food into flesh and fat, as the sheep. In this respect it is the most valuable and profitable feeder the farmer can make use of."

A Good Wagon Jack.

For light vehicles the wagon jack as shown in the accompanying illustration is very effective. In Fig. 2 it is shown ready to be put under the axle.



THE JACK IN USE AND OUT OF USE.

In Fig. 1 the lever, "a," has been depressed, the piece, "c," has straightened up and supports the axle, while "b" is in such position that in will remain stationary. It can be closed up like a jackknife when not in use, occupying very small space. For this particular jack I used inch ash lumber 3½ by four inches wide. The piece, "c," is thirty-four inches long and the notches on the upper side are 1½ inches deep. "A" is an inch board 2½ inches wide and twenty inches long. Two ¾-inch bolts fasten the pieces toeether. —S. M. Tubbs, in New England Homestead.

Triangular "Lands" in Plowing.

When plowing land for the summer crops much time may be saved, simply by laying off the "lands" or turns into triangles, having but three corners, instead of four or five, as is often done. A good deal of time is consumed in turning the team back to the work when plowing, and the fewer angles there are in a land the more time will be saved from turning. Three corners are the fewest practicable, except when listing or making narrow beds. More than three angles are unnecessary, for a field of any form may be laid off this way.

When fields have bad depressions and gulleys, caused by washouts, it is well, and, in fact, essential, to start the beds for the lands upon the low places, thus filling them up with the plow, and finishing off on the higher knolls. This will tend to level down the field and stop future washouts along the old course. If any washouts have become very bad they should first be filled with turf from woodland that is full of roots and fibres, and then the plow should throw over the dirt, as above. The farmer must use every scheme available to prevent fields from washing, for it is a great saver of the crops, fertilizers, time, patience and money.

The Occasional Dairyman.

The occasional dairyman is usually the unsuccessful dairyman. He changes with the times and goes into dairying just when things in the dairy world have a strong upward tendency and when prices of good dairy cows are rising. He has to meet numerous obstacles that the man that is a perennial dairyman never has to consider. For instance, when cows are in demand he finds it hard to get good ones at any price and the best ones cannot be bought. He must sustain two losses at the outstart. First, he has to pay more than the animals are really worth, as is always the case in boom times with any kind of animals, and second, he has to be satisfied with very ordinary stock, the profits with which are doubtful.

His first impulse is to grade up, because he finds it so difficult to buy the kind of cows he wants, and he therefore enters on a course that will require years for results. By the time he has developed some really good cows the market begins to fall. He begins to put out a large quantity of dairy products just at the time that the market is beginning to feel the result of the stimulation of high prices on production, and he helps to increase the supplies on a weak market. He is generally in debt, as he has been building for years on the future outlook and he finds the returns too meagre to equal his present needs and obligations. He continues for a few years, and is then compelled either by the sheriff or circumstances to put up his stock at a public sale.

By this time prices of cows have followed the prices of cow products and have sharply declined. He sells out, therefore, on a weak market, and cows, wagons, cans and everything else go at a small percentage of their cost or real value. As he bought his first cows at more than their real value, he now sells out his stock at less than their real value. He is thus a loser at both ends of the game. The occasional dairyman cannot be a success as long as conditions on the market remain as at present—subject to wide degrees of expansion and contraction. If prices and demand ever reach the point where they remain stable indefinitely, the occasional dairyman may win, once in awhile. But for the present it is the man that carries on his business year after year, through prosperity and adversity, that really reaps the fruits of dairy effort. —Farm, Field and Fireside.

The Great Mormon Tabernacle.

The Tabernacle at Salt Lake City is, in respect to its acoustic properties, the most remarkable place of worship in the world. It is constructed to hold 25,000 people, yet it is possible for a person standing at one end to distinctly hear the sound of a pin dropped into a hat at the other, a test of its curious power to convey sound which is offered to every stranger who is shown over the building.

New York time is four hours fifty-nine minutes and nine seconds later than London time, and is nine hours forty-five minutes and five seconds earlier than Yokohama time.

Chronic Tetter.

Dr. James C. Lewis, of Tip Top, Ky., writes: "I have an invalid friend with me from Florida, who has derived great benefit from the use of your Tetterine, in Chronic Tetter. I wish you to send him a box to the above address. Money enclosed." 50c. box at drug stores, or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Hotels in the Tropics.

Board and lodging are very reasonable in some of the South Sea islands that pretend to be more or less civilized. In Tahiti, for instance, you may have every accommodation the island possesses, together with meals that are the best the country affords, for the sum of $1.25 per week. There are other islands where you can board for nothing, but you have no right to "kick" under such circumstances and cannot consider yourself a boarder.

The new woman isn't a marker to the new servant girl.

Quite a Different Thing.

Mr. Doe—I am surprised that you put up with your son's extravagance. Mr. Roxe—O, I don't. I merely put up for it.—New York Journal.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is a simple iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 25c.

Some men try to give the impression that they are suffering from gout, when they are really troubled with bunions.

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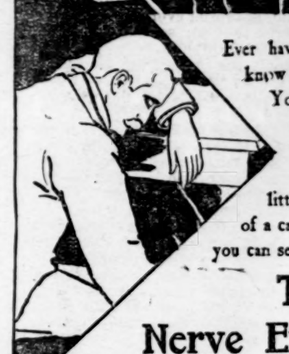
A girl with a muddy complexion may have a clear conscience.

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Ever have "the blues"? Then you know how dark everything looks. You are completely discouraged and cannot throw off that terrible depression. A little work looks like a big mountain; a little noise sounds like the roar of a cannon; and a little sleep is all you can secure, night after night.

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You want a blood-purifying medicine,—a perfect Sarsaparilla,—that's what you want. You want a Sarsaparilla that is the strongest and best nerve tonic you can buy, too.

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"During last year I was suffering from nervous prostration. For weeks I grew worse, became thin, could not sleep, had no appetite, and was in a wretched condition. After taking several kinds of medicines without result, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla with more than pleasing results. My appetite returned, I slept soundly, my strength and weight increased, and now I am well and strong without the slightest trace of my old trouble. Indeed, I would hardly believe it possible for medicine to bring about such a change in any person."—CLARA MEALEY, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., Dec. 21, 1899.

The girl who spends her time before a mirror must expect reflections to be cast upon her.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box, 25c.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain cures wind colic 25c a bottle.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple St. Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

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Postal Service in China.

While China was far ahead of other nations in the adoption of a postal service, that nation appears to have remained almost at a standstill, so primitive are its present facilities of mail distribution. Most of the mails are carried by men on foot, who cover a certain number of localities every day or every week. In the winter mail couriers are sent on horses or mules, but only on the route between Tchingkiang and Pekin. All these officials are connected with the Customs Department, there being no separate bureau for the mails. On the rivers in China, particularly the Yangtse-kiang, one of the largest streams of the earth, the mail is carried in little boats, propelled in a novel manner by one-man power. The man works the oars with his feet, steers with one hand and holds a big parasol in the other. His pipe is always in his mouth, and his eyes are glued to his course in the water. The infusion of Western engineering ideas into China will soon be followed by more modern methods in the handling of the mails there.

A Literary Secret.

A man was discussing literature with a second-hand bookseller in Paternoster Row yesterday, and a bystander overheard the following conversation: "By the by, who is the author of 'Ecce Homo'?" The bookseller paused for a moment and rubbed his chin reflectively. "Well," he said, "that's hardly a fair question. There's only a few of us as have the secret, and it's not supposed to be known." The inquirer immediately apologized for his rash question, and the bookseller for gave him.—London Globe.

White opossums are occasionally caught in Ohio county, Ind.

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